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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1893. NO. 31.

Something New.

As the unfavorable state of the weather has prevented many people from getting out, we will continue until the end of the month our **Special Sale of Silverware and Clocks at 30 per cent. off,** as well as the additional line of

Diamonds,
Gold and Silver Watches,
And Fine Jewellery,
At 20 per cent. off.

These are all new and well assorted goods and at the regular price are bargains. Taken now they are at a price with which none can compete, and all goods sold by us are guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

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Next door to Kerr & Begg's. 47 Government St.

ALL FINE GOODS MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES. THE MOST DIFFICULT WATCH REPAIRS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

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IN 5 OR 4 ACRE BLOCKS.

Half hour from the City Hall.
Good Roads. Good Water.
$100 Cash; balance spread over 6 or 8 years.

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30 BROAD ST. AGENTS.

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HAVE YOU GOT A RAPID CORK PULLER?

BUY THE LINDLEY STRAINER THE LATEST AND BEST.

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TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE will be placed on the market shortly. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through this Townsite. The first 100 Lots will be sold for $200 for corners, $150 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.
Or to HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

AUSTRALIAN FLOODS.

Queensland Inundated and Immense Damage Done to All Kinds of Property.

Rebellious Negroes Causing Trouble —Stamboul's Falsified Record.

Harrison's Action on the Bonding Privilege—The Ferndale's Wreck.

BRISBANE, Feb. 5.—Incessant rain for several days has caused floods throughout Queensland. A part of this city is under water, many houses are submerged to the second floor, and the water is still rising. Bundaberg, Ipswich and Bundamba are threatened with total demolition. The inhabitants have left their houses, and those who have not fled to higher lands have taken refuge on roofs. All domestic animals and hundreds of cattle have been drowned. A large loss of human life is reported, but nothing definite can be ascertained as to the total number. The mine near Bundamba has been flooded and seven miners were drowned. In Ipswich many houses collapsed. Goodna is entirely under water, and the inhabitants took refuge on the hills, without shelter and without food. The loss of property is enormous. Cattle have been drowned by thousands, railways washed out and telegraph lines broken. All regularity of travel has ceased. Most railways have stopped running trains.

Cancellation of the Bonding Privilege.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—President Harrison's letter to Congress recommending the cancellation of the bonding privileges enjoyed by Canadian railroads caused no anxiety here. Sir Richard Cartwright said: "I regret the condition of affairs which the ill-advised policy of the Dominion government appears to have brought about, but I prefer to await developments before expressing an opinion as to results." Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of commerce, declined to give his views until he had had time to consider the message.

Rumors of Negro Uprising.

RICHMOND, Tex., Feb. 5.—The wildest excitement prevails here over the report from Stafford's Point stating that the town is under the control of an armed mob of negroes who are threatening the lives of the whites and applying the torch. A large posse of citizens have been summoned and will leave for the scene on the arrival of the Southern Pacific passenger train for the west. A number of white men left on horseback, and neighboring towns have been telegraphed for reinforcement.

The Wreck of the Ferndale.

HOQUIAM, Feb. 5.—A. M. Cannon, who purchased the cargo of the Ferndale, which was wrecked about fourteen miles north of the entrance to Gray's harbor in 1888, has during two seasons secured and landed, along the line of the Northern Pacific 1800 tons of railroad iron. There is yet considerable iron on the wrack, but owing to the expense of building wharf and docks into the surf the work will not be prosecuted further.

The Death of Mrs. Whitney.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—When Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of ex Secretary Whitney, died this morning, only Mr. Whitney and the nurses who attended her during her illness were present, the end coming unexpectedly. The death of Mrs. Whitney has awakened widespead sympathy throughout the country, and all day telegrams and messages of condolence have been received by the family. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock this forenoon from St. Bartholomew's church on Madison avenue. Mrs. Whitney was indisputably one of the first ladies of her land. She was a handsome, generous, talented and lovable woman. She was a Miss Payne, of the "Standard Oil" Payne family, and when she met William C. Whitney he was a struggling young lawyer. It was a case of love, as was proved after their marriage by the happy life which they led. The alliance placed Whitney in a position where his ability was appreciated, and while still a young man he was called to Cleveland's cabinet in 1884 as Secretary of the Navy. When the Whitneys moved to Washington U.S. Senator Payne of Ohio, a brother of Mrs. Whitney, gave her an even $1,000,000 pocket money to be spent in maintaining her position in the capital city. She spent it, and not vulgarly either. Her receptions and levees were the finest ever held in Washington. All the brilliant people of the United States drawn to the gay capital were attracted to the Whitney mansion. Mrs. Whitney was a born entertainer. Legions who knew her hospitality will feel deep regret at her demise.

The Students' Joke.

ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 5.—Early this morning Emmet and Eugene Robinson were passing a disreputable resort on Main street when they discovered a human head stuck on an iron picket in front of the place. The head was freshly cut off and at first it was supposed that a murder had been committed. The head was identified as that of John Hann, a well-known German. He died of paralysis at the Northwestern Hospital college. During Saturday night a party of medical students broke into the hospital, cut off the head, carried it to the bawdy house and afterwards placed it on the fence. The college is holding an investigation and the authorities also are searching for the perpetrators of the outrage.

The Wilmington on Fire.

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—A report reached here late to-night that the steamer Wilmington, from Puget Sound, was on fire at Linnton point on the Columbia river, fifteen miles from this city. The Wilmington has a cargo of lime, and during her passage around a portion of it became wet. It is impossible to get particulars to-night, but it is supposed the lime took fire from the water which reached the hold of the ship.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE OAR.

PETERSON'S CHALLENGE.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Henry Peterson, the oarsman, is very anxious to win the championship of this country, and his many friends in the different boating clubs are in hopes that Hanlan will agree to row Peterson for the title on California waters. It is thought that Hanlan should accept the challenge issued by Peterson, which came immediately after O'Connor's death, before paying any attention to foreign challenges. Peterson will be backed to the extent of $10,000 to row Hanlan or any other American or Canadian oarsman for the championship of America. John Muirhead, who is Peterson's backer and manager, says that if Hanlan, Teemer, Gaudaur, or, in fact, any of the present oarsmen who are claiming the American championship, refuse to accept Peterson's challenge, which was first issued since O'Connor's death, he will journey to England with Peterson if Bubear will consent to row the Californian a three-mile race for from $1000 to $5000 a side.

THE TURF

STAMBOUL'S FALSE RECORD.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 4.—The Evening Bee to-day publishes an article from what is deemed to be a reliable source, showing that Stamboul never trotted a mile in 2:07½ on the kite-shaped track at Stockton, and, in fact, did not go a second faster than 2:16 on December 20. In less than a month after the alleged record was smashed at Stockton Stamboul was sold in New York to D. H. Hamman for $41,000. It appears that there was a bold conspiracy to falsify the record in order to get a fabulous price for the horse. John S. Kearney, who was one of the judges at Stockton when Stamboul trotted, says that he never signed the judges' book, and positively denies that he ever authorized J. M. Larue, secretary of the association, to do so. He says there were no books there and he never saw any, and that he is as certain as he can be of anything that Stamboul did not make the time in less than 2:16, for he could not have done so in the condition the track was in, for it was muddy and heavy.

Grant Campbell has made an affidavit that he was present and kept time correctly and that it was 2:16 and a fraction. James Thompson, one of the association's timers, hearing that the affidavit was made and was to be sent to the National Association to prevent registration of a 2:07¼ record, did everything he could to get the affidavit so as to keep it from being sent on. Kearney says that Thompson offered him $170 to smother it, and tried to hire him to work for Covey, another of the timers. Ed. Smith, a driver at Stockton, will swear that the time made by Stamboul was not less than 2:16.

STOCKTON, Cal., Feb. 4.—President Shippe, of the Stockton Trotting Association, says there is no truth in the in the story from Sacramento that Stamboul's record of 2:07¼ made here was false and that he trotted no better than 2:16. Shippe says Campbell was not in the timer's stand until after Stamboul passed the first quarter, and could not have caught the mile as the official timekeeper did.

Cable Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says a band of Somalis attacked and beat Kismayu, agent for the British East Africa Company, and his guards. Marines from the British warship Widgeon were finally landed and after killing eight Somalis put the rest to flight.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from St. Thomas says Hottentots recently attacked Massamedes, in Lower Guinea. The Portuguese drove them back after a stubborn fight, in which the Hottentots lost their chief and 50 men.

CAIRO, Feb. 5.—The Khedive was received with extreme enthusiasm to-day at Assotia, where he went to open a new railroad. Despite the previous rumors of rebellion all is now quiet in the city.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Michael Lazzaroni, a nephew of the imprisoned cashier of the Bank of Rome, was arrested to-day charged with bribery and forgery in relation with the bank.

Tamilkande is the best.

STORMS OLD AND NEW.

Recollections of a Pioneer of Boisterous Weather in the Early Days.

Gales That Have Had no Parallel Since the Terrible Winter of 'Sixty-One.

Captain Rudlin's Hairbreadth Escape—The Mercury at 16 Below Zero.

PLUMPER'S PASS, Feb. 6.—As every locality in the lower part of the province seems to think that it has had a chance to mark below zero, we may as well have our voice heard in the matter, and although Monday night, the 30th ult., and the morning of the 31st was the severest cold felt by any of the settlers here, dating back for 23 years, we cannot boast of getting below zero, though some of the glasses recorded below. I had three good glasses, two of which just touched zero, and the third one-eighth of a degree above. Our snow, as it now lies, is two feet four inches on the level, the greatest single fall of snow since 1861 and 1862, which, as all old-timers remember, was the severest winter on this coast in the memory of any man now living.

Snow fell on December 17th, 1861, and March 20th, 1862; it lay four feet deep, well packed over all the islands. The wind blew at times half a gale down to a moderate breeze, from northeast to east for 91 days without once giving a promise of the chinook. On January 16th, 1862, the thermometer recorded 16 below zero at Sapperton, and nine below in and about Victoria and these islands. The Fraser River was frozen solid away out to sea, and Capt. William Moore was the first, with the stern-wheel steamer Flying Dutchman, to break his way out from New Westminster to the sea; and I dare say that the old captain will remember forgetting to get a clearance for some port or other, and perhaps the plucky old mariner remembers something else that he was promised and never received. Things in New Westminster in the shape of provisions were very much reduced in stock, if not in price, that winter. The writer bought the last bag of flour that was for sale in the town from Mr. William J. Armstrong, now sheriff; and no doubt he will remember the circumstance taking place about the first week in March, 1862. A few days afterwards Mr. Joseph Armstrong and others took a large canoe manned with Indians and dragged it across the ice to the open sea, then made their way by Orcas and San Juan Island to Victoria in quest of stores for Mr. W. J. Armstrong. Coming back by way of Burrard Inlet and the North road to New Westminster, and had to pay $1 per head for the privilege of coming into the colony again.

Such was life in those stirring times. No Vancouver, no Hastings or Moodyville at that time, yet the pioneers were happy and full of hope, for Cariboo was just known. But I have wandered far from the weather, and the gusts I hear occasionally as I pen these lines seem to me to be whistling a requiem over so many of my departed comrades and acquaintances of 32 years ago, many of whom have gone to the happy El Dorado long since. Returning to the cold spell we can remember others, I think, quite as uncomfortable, if not quite as cold, notably a cold spell in Dec., 1871, when the wind blew a gale from the northeast for 22 days, and our esteemed veteran Captain Rudlin will remember it well when the schooner Black Diamond dragged ashore at Cedar Hill, Cormorant bay, in the teeth of as fierce a northeast blizzard as ever blew on the islands. It was a close call for Captain Rudlin and crew. We have had other cold spells but it is very seldom that the cold reaches the vicinity of zero.

Our winters on the coast depend entirely on what quarter the wind is in, and should the wind keep continuously in the northeast during the winter months we would have very protracted cold similar to 1861-2. But when the prevailing winds are south of east, which is the rule, then we have warm, springlike weather. In examining some old weather records, I find that with the exception of a few more inches of snow and a few degrees of frost more, that there is very little out of ordinary with our present cold spell, which like others gone past, will very soon be followed by warm Chinook winds and sunny days.

CAUSES A SENSATION.

General Herbert's Annual Report "Goes for" Everybody.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—A veritable bomb shell will burst over the head of Major General Herbert, commander of the Canadian Militia, as soon as the character of his annual report is realized. In a word he criticizes the previous administration of the department, his predecessors, officers and men generally in very severe terms. He urges the reorganization of the staff with an executive centralized in his own person, and adds that until this is done there will continue to exist in Canada a condition of military impotence for the defence of her territory side by side with a semblance of a military body, but devoid of that military spirit desired in the organization which constitutes the living spirit and motive power of such a body. He goes on to state that much useful work was last year necessarily set aside in consequence of difficulties arising at the outset from the defective staff. Dealing with the permanent corps, he says the general increase in military crime in the permanent military corps, especially at Winnipeg, is attributable to a laxity of discipline. After criticising the present system of governing the issue of clothing to the militia he says it is an imperative necessity that regiments of the active militia be submitted to a process of administrative re-organization. Proceeding in true iconoclast style, the general says: "The condition of a large proportion of the equipment in use in the militia is even worse than I have already represented. Not only is a great part of it worn out with age, but much of that which is issued as new is of the worst possible quality. I have seen saddlery and other equipments when issued fresh from store which failed to endure the ordinary usage of 12 days camp. I have seen boots that had been issued to soldiers, the leather of which had no more consistency than paper. The condition of artillery material in the possession of field batteries is likewise worse than I had been led to believe. I have now personally inspected nearly all the batteries and I find that in many cases the carriages which are of an old pattern, could not be depended upon to bear the strain of heavy firing. In some cases they require to be entirely renewed." The report proceeds: "Inquiry is being instituted with a view of ascertaining the most suitable bore rifle and carbine with which to re-arm the militia. There are, however, two points of the highest importance which have to be considered in connection with this question. There is at present a considerable reserve of Snider ammunition, and the supply is maintained by the Dominion cartridge factory, which turns out an antiquated form of cartridge. In order to manufacture ammunition required for the modern small bore rifle, considerable changes of machinery would be necessary, while smokeless compound, which has taken the place of gunpowder in modern firearms, could not be procured in Canada. Whilst earnestly desiring to see the introduction of better firearms, I cannot but recognize that it would be a fruitless expenditure when modern weapons placed in the hands of the militia without due provision for a supply of ammunition to be used with them or for means of instructing men in their use. The system under which clothing, arms, equipments and military stores are now procured and issued to the militia appears to me to be open to very serious objections. The responsibility for purchasing stores, making contracts and viewing the stores furnished by contractors, as well as for their custody and final issue, is all vested in one office, regardless of the conflict of opposing interests affected by the performance of duties of such a widely different character. It would seem more in accordance with business principles to vest the responsibility for the purchase and contracts in the financial or civil branch department, and give to the military executive the duties of the custody, inspection and issue. This would be more easy since the amount of stores (exclusive of obsolete and condemned articles) in possession of the department amounts to little more than an expense store, calculated to meet current requirements of the militia, but not providing for any reserve, I recently inspected a number of militia storehouses, though these do not fall within the regular sphere of my inspection. They are filled up with an accumulation of worn out and worthless equipment, obsolete military stores and condemned utensils, for the care of which an unnecessary number of men are employed. They are subject to no regular system of inspection and there is no personal responsibility established in respect to them. I caused special inspection to be made of ordnance included in "return of ordnance" and the result has been to show that the department is in possession of a large amount of material of no military value, but which, if disposed of as old metal, would realize a considerable sum. I strongly recommend that this course be adopted, and that a special appropriation be obtained from parliament, equivalent to such sale to be expended in the purchase of modern artillery material."

THEY HAVE IT, TOO.

The Diamond City Enjoys Winter Weather—Waste of Water Prohibited.

NANAIMO, Feb. 6.—The prevailing cold weather so far shows no sign of an abatement. A great many of the citizens could be seen energetically at work clearing snow from their doors. Those who could afford it hired the pleasure of a sleigh ride. Business has been crippled entirely during the past week, and numerous are the complaints among the business men. There is an entire absence of poverty in Nanaimo, and in no case has any family suffered from the present cold.

Mr. H. Stanton, assistant government agent at Nanaimo, has received his appointment as deputy clerk of the peace for the Nanaimo County Court district. At present Mr. Stanton is acting for Mr. M. Bray, who is enjoying a six months' leave of absence.

The Nanaimo Waterworks Company have notified consumers that if they are found letting their taps run for the purpose of preventing them from freezing they will not only have the water shut off, but will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Waterworks Act.

Mary, the wife of Mr. D. S. R. Roberts, of Mudge Island, died on Saturday in child birth, and was burried in Gabriola cemetery to-day. Deceased leaves a husband and four little children.

Judge Harrison will preside at the special assize to be held on the 16th inst.

Catholics and Protestants.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Excitement among Roman Catholics by the opening of the Protestant church in this city several weeks ago still threatens trouble. When the Protestants assembled to-day they found a streng force of police and about 100 civil guards present. During the services a petard exploded a few yards from the theater. Three policeman and a civilian were wounded. The services were cut short and the congregation hurried in a panic from the theater. Nothing has been ascertained as to the identity of the person who exploded the petard.

Have you tried the famous Tamilkande?

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Provisions of the Public Health Bill Introduced by the Attorney-General.

Establishment of Provincial and Local Boards of Health—Their Duties.

The Public Health Act introduced in the Provincial Legislature yesterday afternoon by the Attorney-General, provides for a provincial board of health to consist of not more than five members, one of whom shall be the secretary of the board. The members are to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall hold office or be removable at the discretion of the Lieut.-Governor in Council. At least four members of the board shall be duly registered medical practitioners.

The chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be paid an annual salary, and shall be the Chief Health officer of the Province; other members of the Board, except the secretary, shall be paid such per diem allowance while attending meetings of the Board, or any committee thereof, as may be voted by the Legislature and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, together with actual traveling and other necessary expenses while employed in the business of the Board.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a competent and suitable person as secretary of the Board, who shall hold office during pleasure, and who may be paid an annual salary.

The secretary shall keep his office at Victoria, and perform the duties prescribed by this act, or required by the Board; he shall keep a record of the transactions of the Board and shall, so far as practicable communicate with other Provincial and State Boards of Health, and with the local Boards of Health, and health officers within the province, and with municipal councils and other public bodies, for the purpose of acquiring or disseminating information concerning the public health; and he shall also use such means as are practicable to induce municipal councils to appoint health officers or local Boards of Health within their municipality; he shall also prepare an annual report in relation to vital statistics.

The Board shall meet quarterly at Victoria, and at such other places and times as may be fixed under a resolution of the Board. Three members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and they shall have power to make and adopt rules and by-laws regulating the transaction of business, and may provide therein for the appointment of committees, to whom they may delegate authority and power for the work committed to them.

The Provincial Board of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people of the province; they shall especially study the vital statistics of the province, and shall endeavor to make an intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of death and of sickness among the people; they shall make sanitary investigations and enquiries respecting causes of disease, and especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, habits and other circumstances upon the health of the people; they shall make suggestions as to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases and shall enquire into the measures being taken by local boards of health for the limitation of any existing disease. The Act empowers the provincial board to require local boards to enforce the powers given to the local boards by this or any other Act, and if the local board neglects or refuses to exercise their powers the provincial board may, with the consent of the minister of the department under which the board is acting, enforce at the expense of the municipality any of the powers of the local boards that they may consider necessary: They shall also, when required, advise officers of the Government and local boards of health in regard to the public health and means to be adopted to secure the same.

Sec. 10 provides for the distribution of sanitary literature during prevalence of an epidemic and forbids such distribution by other than members of the board, without the approval of a member of the board. The board may, with the concurrence of the Government, send its secretary or a member to any part of the province, to investigate the cause of any disease or mortality. Evidence may be taken by the committee on oath or otherwise, and the committee shall have all the powers conferred on commissioners under the Public Enquiries Act.

The provincial board may, subject to the approval of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, issue such regulations as they deem necessary for the treatment, mitigation and suppression of disease. The board may also provide:—

1. For the frequent and effectual cleansing of the streets, yards, and cut-houses, by the local health authorities, or by the owners or occupiers of houses and tenements adjoining thereto.

2. For the removal of nuisances.

3. For the cleansing, purifying, ventilating, and disinfecting of houses, churches, buildings and places of assembly, railway carriages and cars, as well as other public conveyances, by the owners and occupiers and persons having care and ordering thereof.

4. For regulating so far as this Legislature has jurisdiction in this behalf, with a view of preventing a spread of infectious disease, the entry or departure of boats or vessels at the different ports or places in British Columbia, and the landing of passengers or cargoes from such boats or vessels, or from railroad carriages or cars, and the receiving passengers or cargoes on board of the same:

5. For the safe and speedy interment of the dead, and the conduct of funerals, with a view of preventing the spread of infectious diseases as aforesaid:

6. For the supplying medical aid and accommodation and medicine, and such other articles as may be deemed necessary for mitigating such epedemic, endemic, or contagious disease:

7. For house to house visitation:

8. For preventing or mitigating such epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease in such other manner as the said Provincial Board deems expedient:

9. For the inspection of houses, schools, churches, railway stations, and other buildings, steamboats, vessels, railway carriages, and cars and public conveyances by the local board, or some officer, and the cleansing, purifying, and disinfecting thereof, and anything contained therein, when required by such board or officer, at the expense of the owner, occupier or the person having the care and ordering thereof, and for detaining for this purpose any such steamboat, vessel, railway carriage, and car and public conveyance, and anything contained therein, so long as may be necessary, and any person traveling thereby:

10. For preventing the departure of persons from infected localities, and for preventing persons or conveyances from passing from one locality to another, and for detaining persons or conveyances who or which have been exposed to infection, for inspection or disinfection until the danger of infection is past:

11. For requiring the appointment in municipalities of sanitary police, to be paid by the municipalities in which they act, for the purpose of assisting and carrying out the health regulations in force in the municipality; and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the appointment of sanitary police in places in the province which are not municipalities, or parts of municipalities:

12. For the removal or keeping under surveillance of persons living in infected localities.

It shall be the duty of the local boards to superintend and see to the execution of the regulations made by the provincial board and provide everything necessary for so doing within their respective jurisdictions. During the time that the regulations of the provincial board are in force any by-law of the local board conflicting with the regulations shall be suspended.

The expenses of the provincial board in connection with any epidemic shall be defrayed out of moneys appropriated by the Legislature, and the expenses of the local board, medical health officer, or sanitary police incurred in the execution of the provincial board's regulations shall be defrayed by the municipal corporation affected. In event of dispute as to the amount payable by the municipality the minister to whose department the provincial board is attached shall fix the amount, and the municipality shall be liable to pay the same.

The provincial board may with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council issue regulations for taking possession of any land or any building thereon, by the authority of the said Provincial Board of Health, local board, or health officers, but such regulations shall not authorize the taking or obtaining for the hospital of any municipality any land or buildings outside the limits of such municipality.

In case of emergency, possession may be taken without a prior agreement with the owner of the land or building and without his consent, and may be retained for such period as may appear to the board, or officers who took possession thereof, to be necessary. Where possession is taken without the consent of the owner, the board or health officer by whom or under whose direction or authority possession is taken, shall within five days give notice thereof to the owner. Where any land or building is taken for the use of a municipality, the owner of the land or building shall be entitled to compensation from the municipality for the use thereof, including any damages.

When any resistance is offered to possession being taken of any land or building under this Act, a judge of the Supreme Court, the judge of the County Court, or warrant to the sheriff of the county, or to any person requiring him to put the Board of Health officer in possession.

No land or building to be used for the purposes of this Act shall be nearer than one hundred and fifty yards to an inhabited dwelling.

The bill gives the provincial board power to investigate any unsanitary condition or nuisance in any municipality or outlying district, and direct its removal or abatement.

All plans in connection with water services or sewerage by any city shall be submitted to the provincial board. The board shall report on the plans to the minister of the department to which the board is attached.

The provincial board may request the council of any municipality to appoint a medical health officer and if the request is not complied with within five days the provincial board may appoint a medical health officer for the municipality. The council of the municipality may dismiss the officer appointed by the board, for neglect of duty.

Where a medical health officer is appointed he shall perform all the duties imposed upon him by any regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, and the fact that similar duties are by statute imposed upon the local board of health shall not relieve the medical health officer from the performance of such duties.

The provincial board may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, appoint a medical health officer for any outlying district.

In case the Provincial Board of Health reports to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that on account of the presence in any municipality of an epidemic or contagious disease it would be dangerous to hold an election in such municipality, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, upon application of the Council of the municipality in that behalf, issue his proclamation postponing the holding of any intended municipal or school election, for a period not exceeding three months, and may from time to time further postpone such election if in the opinion of the said Board the necessity for postponement continues.

There shall be a local Board of Health in each municipality, composed of the municipal Council, and the outlying districts shall be divided into health districts, for which there shall be local Boards appointed and maintained by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In anything where no other local Board of Health has been established the Government Agent or Superintendent of Police shall be deemed to be a local Board of Health.

Any two municipalities may subject to the consent of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, unite into one health district to be called a union.

Every municipal council may appoint a medical health officer and a sanitary inspector or inspectors, and it shall be lawful for the Provincial Board of Health, with the consent of the Local or Union Board, to provide that the medical Health Officer, or other sanitary officer, shall act in such capacity as the Provincial Board may decide in any outlaying district adjoining the municipality, or union of municipalities, as well as in the municipality, and in any such case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, out of any moneys available under this act, pay to the Local Board or Union Board such contribution towards the keeping up of the staff, as may be arranged or considered just and reasonable.

The secretary of the local board shall draft an annual report of the sanitary work done during the year, and of the sanitary condition of the municipality or health district, for the consideration of the board, which report, when adopted, shall be transmitted to the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. The said report shall include the annual report of the medical health officer.

Whenever any local board of health has any authority to direct that any matter or thing should be done by any person or corporation, such local board may also, in default of its being done by the person, direct that such matter or thing shall be done at the expense of the person in default, and may recover the expense thereof with costs by action or distress, and in case of non-payment thereof the same shall be recovered in like manner as the revenue tax.

All butchers selling within the limits of any municipality shall, on the request of any member of the Provincial or of a local board of health, make affidavit as to the place or places at which the slaughter of their meat is carried on, and where this is outside of the municipality such slaughter-houses shall be open to the inspection by any such member or by the inspector or medical health officer of the municipality where the meat is offered for sale. In case of refusal to make such affidavit and permit said inspection, said butchers shall be subject to a penalty. The local board shall also have power to adopt any regulations regarding the source of supply and place of storage of ice.

It shall be the duty of local boards to have their districts inspected to prevent the accumulation of filth, and also to have nuisances abated.

A person establishing any offensive trade without the consent of the board of health shall be liable to a penalty of $250. All dairies, cheese factories, creameries, dairy farms and slaughter houses shall be inspected by a veterinary surgeon.

The bill gives the health officers power to authorize any medical practitioner to enter houses for the purpose of enquiring and examining with respect to the health of any person therein. If the medical practitioner finds any one suffering from an infectious disease he may recommend that such person be removed to some hospital or other proper place.

Where a disease of a dangerous and malignant character is discovered to exist in any dwelling-house or out-house temporarily occupied as a dwelling, in any place in British Columbia, and such house is situate in an unhealthy or crowded locality, or where such house is found to be in a filthy and neglected state, or is inhabited by too many persons, the local board of health may compel the inhabitants of such dwelling-house or out-house to remove therefrom, or cause them to be placed, in sheds or tents, or other good shelter, in some more salubrious situation, until measures can be taken, under the direction of the proper authority, for the immediate cleansing, ventilation, purification and disinfection of such dwelling-house or out-house. If the owner or occupier of the house refuses to obey the orders of the health officer, the officer may have the place cleansed and remove all filth and refuse.

Where a local board of health is of opinion, on the certificate of the medical health officer or of any other legally qualified medical practitioner, that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house, and of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, it shall be the duty of such local board of health to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house requiring him to cleanse or disinfect, to the satisfaction of the medical health officer, such house and articles. If the person to whom notice is given fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one dollar and not exceeding ten dollars for every day during which he continues to make default; and the local board of health shall cause such house or part thereof and articles to be cleansed and disinfected, and may recover the expenses incurred from the owner or occupier in default, in a summary manner.

Section sixty-nine provides for the isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has the smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, or typhoid fever, he shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect to a penalty) within twenty-four hours give notice thereof to the local board of health or medical health officer. The householder shall not permit any person suffering from any such diseases or any clothing or property to be removed from the house without the consent of the health authorities or attending physician.

There are sections in the bill making it compulsory for physicians to report cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever or cholera, for the isolation of those who have been in contact with persons suffering from infectious diseases, the disinfection of places where patients have been, isolation of patients and the disinfection of persons recovering from the diseases and the nurses.

The boards of health are authorized to destroy any articles which have been exposed to infection and force owners of houses to fumigate them.

Section 87 with sub-sections provides for the prevention of the attendance at schools of children in whose home there are cases of infectious diseases.

Every municipality may establish or erect, and may also maintain, one or more hospitals for the reception of persons having the smallpox or other disease which may be dangerous to the public health. In case smallpox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, breaks out in any municipality, or outlying district, the health officer or local board of health, in case a temporary hospital, or hospital tent, shall not have been already provided, shall immediately provide a place of reception for the sick and infected. Such place shall be subject to such regulations as shall be made by the health officers or local boards of health, subject to revision and alteration from time to time by the Provincial Board of Health.

Any medical officer, sanitary inspector, board of health, or any person authorized by the Board of Health may, at all reasonable times, inspect or examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour, or milk, exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or for preparation for sale, and intended for food for man, and if found to be diseased or unfit for food the inspector may have the same destroyed. The owner of the goods shall also be liable to a fine of $100 or imprisonment for not more than three months with hard labor. Any person obstructing a health officer or sanitary officer, shall be liable to a fine of $50 or imprisonment for not more than two months.

Where the order of any local board of health or health officer involves an expenditure of more than $100 the party against whom the order is made, or any one chargeable with expenditure, or any part thereof, may, within ten days of his being served with a copy of such order in writing, appeal therefrom to the Judge or acting Judge of the County Court having jurisdiction, who shall, on good cause shown, have full authority to vary or rescind the order made, and any order so varied may be enforced by the board or officer in the same manner as an order originally made by the board or officer.

Any costs or expenses recoverable from an owner of premises under this act, or any provision of law in respect of the abatement of nuisances, may be recovered from the occupier for the time being of such premises; and the owner shall allow such occupier to deduct what he pays out of the rent.

Sections 98 to 104 provide for penalties for violation of the act.

The Richest Man.

A Chinese banker, Han Quay, is worth the almost inconceivable sum of $1,700,000,000. A great number of the largest banks in the Chinese empire are believed to be under his control, and if his stated wealth be a fact, he is unquestionably the richest man in the world. John D. Rockefeller, the "Oil King," started without a dollar, but by untiring energy he has amassed an enormous fortune, estimated at about $50,000,000. His income is $6,000,000 and he spends only $100,000 per annum, so that his wealth keeps piling up at a tremendous rate. Mr. Rockefeller is about 57 years of age. Viscount Belgrave, grandson of the Duke of Westminster, of England, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be one of, if not the richest man in the world, as by the time he attains his majority the leases of the Westminster estates will have run out, and the income of the property, now estimated at about $5000 per day, will then be nearly twenty times that amount, or upwards of $35,000,000 per annum.—Drake's Magazine.

Mr. Herman Hicks
Of Rochester, N. Y.

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Caused by
Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

to all who have catarrh." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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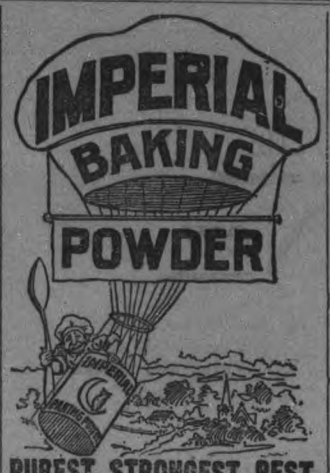

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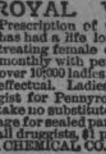

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TRADE MARK
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.*
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We do not publish testimonials from parties in the Eastern States, but from well known, reliable local parties.

Read the following from people you know:

Rev. Robert R. Maitland, L.L.B., one of the leading clergymen of Vancouver says: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the magical efficacy of your Cubb's Cough Cure in the treatment of cold in the head, throat and chest, and the croup tendency in children. I have recommended it to others after using it myself, feeling free to say it is just the thing to have in the house for such emergencies. I hope it will have a large sale."

Capt. M. Manson, of Victoria, B. C., says: "I took a fearful cold after unusual exposure and found myself tightened up so much that I had great difficulty in even breathing. A torturing cough set in and I was miserable in the extreme. I took four regular doses of Cubb's Cough Cure and the result astonished me. In ONE NIGHT my cough was broken up and my system completely freed from all symptoms of cold. I heartily recommend it to everyone."

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New Telegraph Hotel.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Saywa Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.
oc23-1f W. P. SAYWARD.

A FORTUNE

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"I consider that I have been

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several hundred dollars' expense by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with SCROFULA, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James Petsy, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P.M., Losee, Utah.

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The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stabbles

H. M. YATES,
Secretary.

THE SAMARITAN
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TERMS:—Patients, previous to confinement, $3 per week. During confinement, including medical attendance and nursing, $10 per week. Patients, with good references, who may be unable to pay will be treated free of charge. For admission apply at the Home.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

A Large Number of Government Bills Passed Through the Preliminary Stages.

Second Reading of the Insane Asylum and Arbitration Acts—Bills Introduced.

SECOND DAY.

FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

The B. C. Southern Railway company's petetition for amendments to their charter was received.

The petition of the corporation of Victoria regarding the Official Map Act was received.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor, the Lieutenant, Governor enclosing Bill (No. 19) intituled "An act to amend the 'Public School Act, 1891,' and the 'Public School Act Amendment Act, 1893.'"

Mr. Beaven asked the provincial secretary if it was the intention to discuss the bill at the present time.

Mr. Davie answered that it was not the intention.

Mr. Beaven said he asked the provincial secretary the question, not Mr. Davie. He knew that the ministers had to do what Mr. Davie told them, but it was rather humiliating for him to answer questions for the provincial secretary.

Mr. Baker said it would obstruct the business of the house to discuss the bill in its present stage.

Mr. Beaven considered that the purpose of going into committee was to discuss bills.

Mr. Davie said the object of going into committee was to open the doors to discussion. Every member of the House did not have as much leisure as the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Brown thought the members were entitled to the privilege of discussing the bill at the present stage.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The report was adopted and the bill was read a first time.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing bill (No. 3) intituled "An Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and also of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for the settlement of Industrial Disputes."

Mr. Baker moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House.

Mr. Beaven objected. This was an important measure and the Government had not said one syllable about the bill. The members of the House are being treated like bumps on a log.

Mr. Semlin contended that the Government should give the House some information about the bill.

Mr. Vernon thought it would be useless to discuss the bill at present and then go over the discussion at the second reading.

Mr. Beaven pointed out that members could speak but once on a subject at the second reading. The Government were treating members of the House as nonentities.

The motion to rise and report the bill to the House was passed, the report was received and adopted and the bill was read a first time. It will be read a second time to-day.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing bill (No. 6) intituled "An Act to provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a Provincial Home for Destitute Persons."

Mr. Beaven read from May in support of his argument that the bill should be discussed when the House is in committee of the whole. May says that the object of referring the bill to a committee of the whole is to enable the members to speak more than once and then the bill can be more minutely considered. Were the present bills being minutely considered? The Government had not said one syllable in regard to the bills.

The bill was reported to the House, received, adopted and read a first time.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Mr. Davie presented a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor enclosing an act respecting the public health.

The bill will be considered in committee to-day.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Davie's bills—"To Amend the Breeding Stock Act," "To Amend the Homestead Act," "To Amend the Married Woman's Property Act," "To Amend the Foreign Companies Act," "To Amend the Bills of Sale Act," and "To Secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," were all read a first time and will be read a second time to day.

Mr. Brown asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to Further Amend the 'Provincial Voters' Act.'" Leave was granted and the bill was read a first time.

Mr. Kellie asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act relating to the incorporation of railways, tramways, telephone and telegraph companies."

Leave was granted and the bill was read a first time.

MR. KELLIE'S MOTION.

Mr. Kellie moved that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the claims of certain applicants to purchase land near the mouth of Carpenter Creek, and at the head of Slocan Lake, West Kootenay District, with power to call for persons, papers, and examine witnesses and report to this House as occasion may require; said committee to consist of Messrs. Grant, Booth, Rogers, Croft and the mover."

The motion was adopted.

TO AMEND THE RULES.

Mr. Davie moved that the rules and orders of the House be amended in the following manner:

"1. Rule 50, by striking out the words, on the second, third, and fourth lines, "after the second reading it shall be ordered for committal on a subsequent day," and by inserting in lieu of the words to be so struck out on the following, "but the committal of a Bill may proceed on the same day of its second reading."

The mover contended that it would be in the interest of the public to have bills discussed while they were fresh in the minds of the members.

Mr. Beaven said it was to be regretted that the Attorney-General should bring up the discussion at the present time. It would have been an act of simple courtesy to give the rules a trial before condemning them. If one was to judge by the way the Attorney-General conducts the business of the House, the Attorney-General's department must be in a lamentable condition. Greater care was necessary in passing bills, instead of a more slip-shod method being adopted. A great many complications had arisen in the statutes through bills being rushed through the House.

Mr. Brown thought the rules should be given a fair trial.

Mr. Davie said he had no objection to allow the matter to stand over.

The debate was therefore adjourned.

TO BE CONSIDERED ON WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Turner moved:

"That the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the present session, be taken into consideration on Wednesday next."

The motion was carried.

LEAVE GRANTED.

Mr. Hunter was granted leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act respecting the profession of architects." The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Eberts was granted leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act respecting settled estates." The bill was read a first time.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. Davie moved on the consideration of the report on bill (No. 1) intituled "An act to amend the 'registration of births, deaths and marriages act,'" the following amendments:

"To amend section 2 by making said section section 3, and inserting after the word 'time,' in the fourth line thereof, the words 'heretofore occurring within the limits of his district,' and by striking out of the said section the words 'made in accordance with the provisions of the 'Oaths Act, 1892.'

To insert the following as section 2:—

"2. Section 6 of the said act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: 'Provided always that any person shall be entitled at all reasonable hours to examine any such original books and forms, and to require and receive extracts therefrom duly certified by the District Registrar, which extracts shall be evidence of the entry or entries certified and prima facie evidence in any court of justice in this province of the facts therein stated, and for every such certificate the person so requiring the same shall pay a fee of fifty cents.'"

To insert the following as section 4:—

"4. Section 16 of the said act is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'interment,' in the tenth line thereof, the words 'in which cases such clergyman or other person so officiating shall, before exercising any such functions as aforesaid, obtain or be provided with the written permission in that behalf of some Justice of the Peace or Government Agent, who shall give such permission upon being satisfied that such permission would be reasonable.'"

To insert the following as section 5:—

"5. The District Registrar shall, upon the application of any person, register any marriage at any time heretofore celebrated within the limits of his district in accordance with the law in force at the time of such marriage, upon being furnished with the particulars thereof as required by Scheduie B of the said Act, which particulars shall be attached to a solemn declaration, attesting the date of celebration, of some witness of the ceremony other than either contracting parties."

To insert the following as section 6:—

"6. The District Registrar shall, upon the application of any person, register any death which has occurred at any time heretofore within the limits of his district, upon being furnished with the particulars thereof as required by Schedule C to the said Act, which particulars shall be attached to a solemn declaration as to the date of death by some person cognizant thereof."

The debate on the report was adjourned until the next sitting of the House.

MINERAL BILL.

Mr. Baker moved the second reading of the Mineral Bill.

The bill was read a second time.

ARBITRATION BILL.

Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the arbitration bill. Every country, he said, had a law of the kind. Many of the provisions of the act are of a technical character, and an explanation of them would be interesting. One of the provisions was that when parties had agreed to leave a matter to arbitration, it should not be open to any party to revoke the submission to arbitration. Other provisions provide for emergencies such as the death of umpires or arbitrators and matters of law upon which arbitrators may wish advice. All these things, he thought, should be fixed by statute. The bill also gives power to enforce an award or to reverse unruly arbitrators.

Mr. Beaven said one of the great objects of arbitration was simplicity, as arbitrators are generally common sense practical men and not legal men. He was afraid after reading the bill, that there was too much machinery about it for practical purposes. He thought the bill might not reach the desired object. The principle was, however, a good one, and he would vote for the second reading.

Mr. Brown was in favor of the bill, although there were some discrepancies in it which could be amended in committee.

The bill was read a second time and will be considered in committee to-day.

INSANE ASYLUM BILL.

In moving the second reading of the Insane Asylum Act, Mr. Davie stated that the Government found that the number of inmates in the asylum was on the increase. But many of the inmates had come from abroad, and it was with a view of preventing this that the bill was introduced. If it was found that people were being brought here to be placed in the asylum, there should be some method to send them back to the country whence they came. Other provisions were to deal with the examination of lunatics, the arrest of unruly inmates and the discharge of others.

Mr. Beaven said that on account of the liberality of the law, trouble had arose both in provincial hospitals and asylums by sick and insane people being brought here from outside countries. The Government was to be commended for endeavoring to provide a comfortable place for the insane and at the same time prevent the people of the province from being imposed upon by outsiders.

The bill was read a second time and will be considered in committee to-day.

The House adjourned at 4:30.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Baker presented a return yesterday recommending the refund of fines collected under the liquor license act in Victoria and Esquimalt districts. Last summer a number of saloon keepers were fined for selling liquor on Sunday. Two of them appealed against the conviction and the appeal was sustained. The other cases being similar, the provincial secretary recommended that all the fines be refunded.

The restaurant was opened yesterday, Messrs. M. and L. Young being in charge.

Mr. L. Y. Wootton has been appointed law clerk of the house.

The private bills committee met today for organization.

The heaters are now in good order, and members and visitors are comfortable during their stay in the house.

Mr. Davie's amendment to the breeding stock act gives provincial police officers authority to arrest and detain dangerous animals running at large.

The bill to amend the Homestead Act reads as follows:

Section 10 of the "Homestead Act" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt any goods or chattels from seizure in satisfaction of a debt contracted for or in respect of such identical goods or chattels."

The object of Mr. Davie's bill respecting foreign companies is to avoid doubts as to the rights of companies incorporated elsewhere than in British Columbia assuming the status of mortgage. The act gives them the power to do so.

Bill No. 13, respecting registers of cattle and keepers of livery stables, gives them a lien on animals left with them, for the value of food, care and accommodation.

ROADS TO BE BUILT.

Probable Construction in British Columbia and Washington This Year.

The Railroad Gazette gives the following summary of probable railroad construction in Washington this year:

Bellingham Bay & Eastern—Four miles projected from New Whatcom to Lake Whatcom. J. J. Donovan, New Whatcom, Wash., chief engineer.

Everett & Monte Cristo—About 15 miles of track laid in 1892 from Lowell east to Everett and east from Hartford Junction; line now under construction through canyon of the Stillaguamish River to Monte Cristo, about 48 miles from Lowell or Snohomish. Henry & Balch, Seattle, contractors; S. B. Fisher, Snohomish, chief engineer.

Portland & Puget Sound—Seattle and Tacoma south to Portland, Or., surveyed and partly graded in 1891. Projected as a joint line of the Union Pacific and Great Northern.

Shelton Southwestern—Six miles; surveyed through Mason county. Edwin E. Crowell, Shelton, Wash., secretary.

Spokane Falls & Northern—Northport north to international boundary, ten miles, under construction. E. J. Roberts, chief engineer, Spokane, Wash.

Washington Southern—Five miles under construction near Shelton; considerable new work projected. J. B. McDonald, Seattle, president.

The probable work in British Columbia and Northwest territory is given as follows:

Canada Western Central—Northern end of Vancouver to eastern boundry line of British Columbia; preliminary surveys have been begun, and contracts may be let in the spring. R. P. Rithet, Victoria, B.C.

Canadian Pacific—Pasqua south to international boundary, 161 miles, under construction; nearly all graded and track will be laid in 1893. W. Whyte, Winnipeg, Man., general superintendent western division; P. Alex. Peterson, chief engineer, Montreal.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard — International boundary line near Northport, Wash., connecting there with Spokane & Northern, which will control the new line; thence north to Nelson and the Kootenai mining region; surveys practically completed, and contracts to be let in the spring. D. C. Corbin is president and E. J. Roberts chief engineer, both of Spokane, Wash.

Do Not Miss

Reading this item. As Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public, and as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to reopen in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business, established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office.

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street.

Have you tried the famous Tamilkande?

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Eye and Ear.

DR. O. M. JONES, late clinical assistant a Moorefield Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Tuesdays.

DR. MARK S. WADE, Fridays.

Will attend to Free Patients, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. of each week, at the hospital.

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

ja19-1m

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.,

(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, under the "Companies Act."

CAPITAL, - $3,000,000.

(In thirty thousand (30,000) Shares of one hundred dollars each.)

DIRECTORS.

JOHN F. STAIRS, M.P., Halifax, President.
A. W. MORRIS, M.P.P., Montreal, Vice-President.
EDWARD M. FULTON, Montreal, Treasurer.
GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax.
JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York.
CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, New York.
WILLARD P. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, Montreal.

BANKERS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS.

MACMASTER & McGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of the entire Capital stock, have decided, at the request of numerous friends of the Company throughout Canada, to enlarge the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer for sale, at par, ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Payments are to be made as follows:—Five per cent. on application; fifteen per cent. on allotment, twenty per cent. each in one, two, three and four months from the date of allotment. Applicants have the right to pay in full on allotment.

Applications for shares will be received until February 15th, 1893, at any of the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax, and at the head office of the company, N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained at any of the above places, or they will be sent by mail on request.

Should no allotment of stock be made to any applicant for shares, the amount paid will be returned in full, and in the event of the Directors finding it impossible to allot the full number of shares applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be credited toward the amount payable on allotment.

The right is reserved of withdrawing the offer in whole or part at any time before allotment, and of allotting to any applicant any less number of shares than the number applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are payable quarterly, beginning with the first day of March next, allottees of stock will be entitled to receive a proportion of the quarterly dividend as declared, corresponding to the amount paid upon their subscription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchanges of Montreal and Toronto for official quotations of the shares of the Company.

The Consumers Cordage Company was organized in June, 1890, with a Capital of one million dollars, to operate several of the largest Cordage and Binder Twine Factories in Canada. It, at first, operated these under leases, but its operations having been successful, the Capital Stock was subsequently increased to Three Million Dollars, and the leased properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage indebtedness; and, according to the law under which it was incorporated, none can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the shares holders, represented at a meeting called for the purpose.

The Company has placed in the hands of its Bankers:—

(a) Full statements of its affairs, certified to by Messrs. Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Chartered Accountants.

(b) The following letter from Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, advocates, Montreal, upon the legality of its incorporation, and the issue of its stock:—

MONTREAL, January 5, 1893.

Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal:—

GENTLEMEN,—We have examined the books and documents connected with the organization of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, and are of opinion that it has been properly incorporated, and that its capital stock of $3,000,000, as issued, is fully paid up and non-assessable, according to the provisions of the "Companies Act."

We are, yours truly,

Signed), ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

(c) A report from Messrs. Macmaster and McGibbon, Solicitors of the Company, that the titles to its Mills have been duly examined, and that no encumbrances exist.

Applicants for shares may examine these documents, copies of which may be seen at the Company's offices, and at the various offices of the Banks mentioned above.

The Consumers Cordage Company is probably the second largest Manufacturer of Cordage and Binder Twine in the world, and claims the following very material advantages over its competitors:—

1st. Ample capital to conduct its business which enables it:—

(a) To buy its raw material in larger quantities, and at lower prices.

(b) To use only the latest and most improved machinery, thus keeping its mills in the highest state of efficiency.

2nd. Economy in selling and distributing its manufactured product.

3rd. The business covers so wide a territory (its manufactured goods go to almost every civilized country in the world) that it cannot be seriously injured by local troubles; and its Manufacturing establishments are so scattered that the danger of severe loss by fire is very slight.

4th. Lower cost of production.

(a). By maintaining the sharpest competition between its several mills, it is enabled to introduce in all the best methods found in each.

(b). By spreading its commercial expenses over a larger output.

(c) By placing in one hand the purchasing of the Raw Materials and Manufacturing supplies for the several Mills, thus securing lowest prices.

(d). By manufacturing for themselves many of their supplies.

The Company has always found it in its interest to divide the economies effected in production and distribution with the Consumer, and since its existence the Consumer has, upon the average, had a better article at a lower price than previously.

The Company does not claim to have any monopoly, or to earn monopoly profits; in fact, it has not done so. Since its organization it has been able, owing to the advantages above referred to, to earn a net return on its present capital of not less than 10 per cent. per annum (as statements in their Bankers' hands will show), and the Directors believe that these profits will be maintained in the future, as the cost of production and distribution shows each year a marked decrease.

The Dividend for the year ending 31st October, 1892, was at the rate of 5½ percent. per annum. The past record of the Company and its present position justify the Directors in believing that quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. can be paid [and should the profits for the present year be as large as the outlook promises, the final quarter's dividend might be increased.]

Any further information may be had at the head office of the Company at Montreal.

WHEN

WOODENWARE

OR

WASHBOARDS

Are wanted ask for

THE

E. B. EDDY CO'S

Their name is a guarantee of superiority.

Jas. Mitchell, Agent, 102 Government St., Victoria

mon

3 PRACTICAL POINTS

One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—

1. Keep the Head Cool.
2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.

These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

B B B

This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,

(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT

STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

THOS. SPENCE,

Notary Public and Land Agent

KELOWNA

Okanagan Mission, B.C.

ly. &w

A. MAXWELL MUIR,

ARCHITECT,

Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block

ap22

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly. Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. ma8&w-4w

WANTED—A good plumber with small capital, who thoroughly understands hot water and steam heating; to combine with an old established stove, tinware and hot air business. Apply, Plumber, TIMES Office. de1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By young man, office work. Evenings only. R., this office. fe3tf

WANTED—By middle aged lady, situation as housekeeper. Address, N. R., TIMES Office. de23

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Comfortable board and lodging in private house for family of three. Address M. Y., this office. tf

WANTED TO RENT—About March 10th, a house with not less than 4 bedrooms, bath, hot and cold water and all conveniences. Careful tenant. Lease will be taken if house suitable. Rent must be moderate. Address T. H., TIMES Office.

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS—with or without rooms; cuisine first-class. Douglas House, Gordon street, five minutes from post office. fe2 1w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—A large furnished front bedroom. Apply No. 6 Rae St. fe6-1w

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light housekeeping, at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ja4-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detached cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven-roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se20tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2.

MR. W. C. WINDEBANK, Vocal Humorist, Teacher of Vocal Music. Voices trained and improved for public singing. Terms moderate, 35 Fort St. A few more members wanted to complete singing class. Satisfaction guaranteed no1-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 82.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y
Pride of the Island No. 131 meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au29yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 H. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.B. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LANGLEY, 1-1y Scribe K.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFEIFFER, oct5 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C SMITH Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $300,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Gaston street, Victoria, B. C. ja27-1y

PHYSICIANS.

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL,
Has removed from Victoria West and Government Street to 106 Yates Street. Telephone No. 80.

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 139 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., Edinb rgh.
Physician, Surgeon, etc. Specialty:—Eye Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets. Residence, corner Cadboro Bay road and Fernwood. au4

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 80.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184, ja18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER,
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale e22-1y

TENDERS WANTED.

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria B. C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B. C. to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B. C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps, profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.
C. T. DUPONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.
j23

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., for Constructing Sidewalks in the City of Victoria, during the year 1893, also for Repairing James Bay Bridge.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The lowest or any tender in either case not necessarily accepted.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's office,
February 1st., 1893, Victoria, B.C. fe2

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of an office building for Robert Ward, Esq., will be received up to noon February 10th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications at office of
S. MACLURE,
Room 23, Five Sisters Block. Architect.
fe1-6t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the James Bay Athletic Association will be held at the Club House, Foot of Menzies St., James Bay, Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 p.m. Business—Balance sheet of last year, and election of Trustees and Managing Committee for ensuing year. Members of the Association are requested to attend.
R. JONES,
fe4-2t Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The High, Central and Ward Schools will RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 9.30 a.m. By order of the Board.
R. WILLIAMS,
Victoria, Feb. 6, 1893.—2t Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC HALL

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8

The Thrilling Scotch Drama,

The Rose of Ettrick Vale

Will be presented by the members of

SEGHERS COUNCIL No. 85, Y. M. I.

Assisted by the best local talent.

Prof. E. Pferdner's Orchestra has been secured.

ADMISSION, 50c. and 75c.
fe6-td

IN EASTERN CANADA.

A Dalton McCarthy Club — Epidemic in Toronto—Montreal's Muddle.

O'Dillon Crepeaud, the young notary arrested in Montreal, charged with defrauding the revenue by selling old law stamps has been committed to stand his trial before the March term of the court of Queen's bench.

A Dalton McCarthy club is to be organized in Kingston, with a large membership. The main movers are Conservatives who admire the stand McCarthy has taken towards the Government on its trade policy.

Ex-Premier Mercier, who recently returned from Rome had been placing before the papal authorities the case of some parishioners in the county of Missisquoi against their bishop. The latter wanted to erect a new church in the district and the parishioners did not want to pay for it. Mercier won the case for the parishioners.

It is believed that important revelations will result from the arrests of Pullman car porters for smuggling opium through from Toronto to New York. Much opium has been smuggled across the line lately it is prepared in British Columbia and the Northwest and thought to be in the hands of a few men who furnish money and direct the smuggling operations.

Judge Doherty, of Montreal, gave a decision granting an injunction to restrain that city from holding elections on Tuesday last. All nominations had been made, official notices published, and voting was to have taken place that day. The aldermen met the same afternoon and decided to hold the elections next day notwithstanding the issue of an injunction restraining them. By doing so they expose thomselves to being fined for contempt of court. The result is not yet known.

The actual results of the operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1892 are officially stated as follows: Net earnings, $8,420,247; add interest earned on deposits and loan, $203,603—$8,623,950. Deducting the fixed charges occurred during the year, $5,102,018, the surplus was $3,521,932. From this two supplementary dividends of one per cent. each were made, $1,300,000, leaving a surplus carried forward of $2,221,932. Surplus of previous years $4,701,599, total surplus carried forward $6,923,531.

Noting the success of the cotton, cordage and sugar combines, the brass manufacturers of the Dominion have decided to unite under the name of the Brass Manufacturers' Association of Canada for the purpose of promoting a better and more friendly feeling and adoption of uniform schedule of prices on all brass goods manufactured by them. Negotiations are also going on for the formation of a combine among the manufacturers of the finer grades of paper. It is proposed to form a joint stock company similar to the Consumer's Cordage company to buy up all the mills in Canada.

An epidemic has descended on Toronto causing enough pain and ache, so the doctors say, to drive thousands of citizens into temporary insanity. It starts with a catarrh or cold which quickly develops into fever, and violent headache, then follows vomiting, leaving the sufferer completely demoralized. Some physicians say the epidemic is significant of what may be expected in the spring, when cholera comes across the Atlantic, and that people will evidence a susceptibility to an attack of cholera when the warmer weather comes. Others say the epidemic is caused by contaminated city water.

Three months ago, says a Toronto dispatch, Wm. Tucker, a patient in the lunatic asylum at Toronto swallowed a knife nine and a half inches long, a spoon six inches and a fork seven inches, all electro plated, and a three-cornered piece of glass. The knife and fork went down handle first. Up to Thursday morning he suffered not the slightest inconvenience or pain, but on that day he was siezed with inflammation and yesterday died. A post mortem was performed to day and showed that the spoon and knife were almost entirely eaten away, but the fork was very little corroded. The knife and fork were still in the stomach but had ulcerated the wall and broken through and the spoon had taken the natural course towards the small intestines. The glass had stuck in the windpipe. That he lived so long is one of the greatest marvels of medical history. The case will be reported all over the world in medical books, as nothing approaching it ever occurred before

No Wheels in Tangier.

Among the strangest peculiarities of Tangier, and one that at once forces itself upon the attention of the newcomer, is the total absence of any kind of wheeled vehicle. In the entire city (which is an example of all the others in the empire) there is not even a donkey cart, for the streets are much too narrow to admit of their use, and transportation of passengers and merchandise is effected upon the backs of donkeys, horses, mules and camels, according to the weight and distance. There are but few streets into which a loaded camel could enter, and not more than three in which he could pass another loaded camel or horse. Some of the smaller streets are so narrow that even the panniers of a donkey would scrape upon either side, so that in the city itself the transportation devolves upon donkeys for the side streets, and upon horses and mules for the main thoroughfares.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government
Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, Ld.
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is nece sary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance

The Daily Times.

THE TARIFF REFORM.

The Toronto World's Ottawa correspondent says that whether or not there will be any tariff changes this session depends a great deal on the caucus of Conservative members to be held at an early day, when the proposals of some Conservatives to abolish or reduce duties will come under review of their fellow members. The correspondent adds that he ventures to predict that when the time comes very few mouldering branches will be lopped away; that Conservatives will line up almost to a man and stand by the national policy in its entirety. It is quite likely that the correspondent of the World is correctly informed. In the debate on the address there was very little to show that any serious modification of the tariff will be allowed this session. Mr. Laurier's amendment, which was voted down by 103 to 53, read as follows: "We feel bound to represent to Your Excellency that in the present condition of the people of Canada substantial reductions should be made in the taxation which presses so heavily on the bulk of the country and we regret that in the speech delivered from the throne, Your Excellency was not advised of a promise of reduction in the oppressive duties now imposed."

WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS.

A good many politicians and journals in the States appear to have remarks to make just now in regard to Canadian "annexation." This is the way the Oregonian looks at it: "A Tammany representative has introduced a resolution in congress looking to commercial and political union with Canada. This is mere impertinence, since there is no evidence of desire of union on the part of Canada to warrant it. To be considered seriously, such a resolution must appear in the Canadian parliament or some Canadian body equally representative. The United States will abduct no more territory, though it may act upon frank and unforced invitation. It would gain less than Canada by annexation. There is no hurry about this thing. The eternal years are ours and their certainty of fruitage shames weak, eager and petulant impatience." Which is all very philosophical and very fine, but we should like to know how Uncle Sam got his mortgage on the "eternal years." The San Francisco Call has the following comment.

Washington correspondents report a belief in Democratic circles that Mr. Cleveland not only favors the annexation of Hawaii but of Canada. Of course such a programme would include Cuba and other neighboring islands. There is little either of hope or fear that Mr. Cleveland has become a convert unto the jingo policy. In temperament and intellect he is the opposite of Mr. Blaine. He counts consequences at every step in the development of a policy. He has never given evidence of the mental quality known as imagination. His free trade ideas are venturesome but not original. They are the ideas rather of a Bourbon who learns nothing from experience than of a statesman who aspires to link his name to a great national movement. Most Americans are in favor of letting Canada wait until she is firmly convinced that she wants to come in. The Hawaiian situation does not apply to Canada. The latter can govern itself. It has in fact originated and developed an internal and external policy which compares favorably with any similar policy ever carried on by the United States. It has been enterprising to the point of rashness. It has even had the nerve to dictate to the mother country. Canada will be welcome when she knocks in a way to convince us that she is in earnest, but she is too big a country and has too large a population to force into the Union.

It is certainly very kind of our American brethren to leave "annexation" subject to our own choice. So long as it is thus left it is not likely to become an accomplished fact. Whatever annexation feeling exists in Canada is due to the hardships engendered by the Conservative policy of high taxation and trade restriction, and as soon as that policy is terminated the annexation feeling will evaporate. The majority of the people will decidedly support the opinion of the Hon. David Mills—that we can cure our trade and industrial evils under our own constitution, and that we need not resort to any such desperate remedy as the abandonment of our autonomy.

COAL OIL.

The following brief, pointed and instructive letter on the coal oil question appears in the Empire:—

SIR,—In your Saturday's issue you copy an article from the Journal of Commerce, in which the writer attempts to prove that the coal oil interests in Canada are not sufficiently protected. He also claims the fire test to be too severe and gives the price of Canadian coal oil at Montreal. If his statement in regard to the prices of coal oil at Montreal is correct they are much more favorable to the consumer than here, for I have for the last five years been paying 30 cents per imperial gallon for American oil, in preference to using the best Canadian oil at 25 cents, and if a severe fire test is a guarantee of good oil, then our present fire test for Canadian oil is not only not too high, but altogether too low; in fact, if the best Canadian oil now in use here is the best our refiners can, after 16 years' of protection, produce they come under the head of those "mouldering branches" spoken of by Sir John Thompson, and should be cut away.

Yours, etc.,
A NATIONAL POLICY TORY.
Elmira, Ont., January 24.

In connection with this may be mentioned the fact that in the fiscal year 1891-92 Canada imported for home consumption 5,627,149 gallons of coal oil, valued at $471,690, and on this duty was paid amounting to $405,873. British Columbia's share of this duty was $36,823. If an industry cannot make its way with something less than a protection of 100 per cent., then it surely ought to be considered a "mouldering branch." Still the refiners constitute an important section of the Red Parlor, and it will be hard for the Thompson Government to "lop them away."

INLAND INTELLIGENCE.

From the Nelson Tribune.]

Four horse teams laden with ore come sliding into Kaslo daily with the regularity of clockwork.

The latest from the Blue Bird is to the effect that four feet of clean ore has been struck in the breast of the lower tunnel.

Dr. E. C. Kilbourne of Seattle has telegraphed to make arrangements for the shipment of 100 tons of Northern Belle ore.

Short of the certainty which the finding of the body would give, it is feared that Ed Barcelon met his death by drowning in Pilot bay on Saturday night.

Tom Wardner of Nelson has invented a little tool that can be manufactured at slight cost and that will be a necessity to every carpenter. He is taking steps to have it patented in the United States and Canada.

On Thursday last, a man named James Mulhall, working at Brewster's logging camp near Buchanan's old sawmill, injured himself by jumping on a spring-board. Medical aid was summoned from Nelson, but death resulted on Monday.

Charles H. Ink returned to Nelson on Sunday from Vancouver, where he had been sojourning since September last. He came in by way of Bonner's Ferry, and reports that route all right if Cheney & Smith will only put on more stock and the Almighty a little more snow.

Snowshoe trips to mining claims are very much in vogue now. A Seattle party proposes to equip several prospectors with snowshoes and toboggans, starting them out to locate several thousand acres of land before the present Palouse ranch law becomes obsolete.

The Slocan excitement heads most of the boys to Kaslo; but when they want to borrow money, or to get married, or to get medical treatment when sick, or kindly care when broke, they invariably head for Nelson. The people of Nelson are as hospitable and generous as they are well fixed with unsaleable town lots.

An effort is being made to make the Nelson brass band a permanent institution, and the party who has the business in hand will succeed even if he does occasionally run up against a man who has been driven almost wild at the way the original organization murdered music. On approaching one of these men, the enthusiastic bandman had to listen to the following forceful, if not elegant speech: "You want money to reorganize the band, do you? Well, I won't subscribe a cent. The old band cost me $22.50 for instruments alone; and where are the instruments now? The bass horn is making music in a coon dive in Kaslo; the bass drum, with one head kicked in, keeps me awake every night that I stop at Mike Mahoney's Palace Hotel; one of the cornets, under the skillful management of Tom Collins, drove more men away from Nelson than the Tribune has been able to attract to it; two trombones and an alto horn are down at the depot fast making the telegraph operator and freight clerk fit candidates for the lunatic asylum; the tenor drum was used so long by "Shorty" Smith to stand on when tending bar at the Silver King that the only tune that can be played on it is, 'We Won't Go Home Till Morning.' The other instruments are scattered from the boundary line to the main line of the Canadian Pacific. No, sir; I won't give a cent. Good day, sir."

From the Miner.]

The C. & K. S. N. Company has taken a contract to deliver 500 tons of ice in Kaslo from the head of the lake.

A tunnel contract has been let on the Hidden Treasure, with the view of finding it. It was on the Hidden Treasure that the ledge was found while scraping out the foundation for a bake oven within a few feet of the cabin.

Kaslo and Lardo are both booming and there is every appearance of prosperous times for us dwellers in the Lake villages. Even at this time of year a considerable number of people come in. Thirty or fourty at a trip is by no means uncommon, and freight arrives in large quantities and finds a watery grave, occasionally, on the hoary and romantic ruin which we call a wharf.

To say that the Slocan district is rich is a waste of breath. Everyone knows it by this time; but the following figures may not be uninteresting, being based, as they are, upon no more assay, but being the result of a shipment of over 300 tons of ore taken from the Freddie Lee. To simplify matters, we have taken an average of the total shipment and treated it as one ton. The smelter returns show that the 300 tons averaged 70 per cent. lead, consequently each ton of ore contained 1,400 lbs. of lead. Deduct 70 lbs. from this for waste, and we have 1,330 lbs., valued say at .0385 cents per lb., or $51.20 per ton. In addition to this each ton, on an average, was found to contain 125 oz. of silver, which being valued at 80 cents per oz., means $100. The total value then of a ton of this ore is $151.20. With thousands of tons of such ore as this in sight a man might well be justified in thinking that his fortune was made, but unfortunately, he has to consider the means of getting his mine to the smelter, and it costs something to do this.

Kaslo is not the abiding place of all the dexterous short card players. Nelis the home of one who took big chances of being licked when playing in a poker game with a deck that was short several cards. The game was not for large money, the ante being two bits, table stakes alone to go. Five men sat at the game, one of them a giant in size and as clumsy in handling cards as he was big. In the course of time, all the players had dropped out except the giant and the Nelson man, and the money in sight amounted to about $40. The Nelson man dealt, and the giant had four kings and a jack after the draw. Imagining he had a sure thing he bet all the money he had. The Nelson man called him and showed up four aces and a queen. The giant looked as if he did not understand the game, and reached for and began to count the cards. There was just forty-six cards in the deck. The giant then reached for the Nelson man, who was immediately seized with a convulsive fit. He writhed and twisted in his chair as if suffering intense pain, and, so naturally too, that the giant thought he was really ill, and was so disconcerted that he ran for a physician. Long before his return with one the Nelson man was safely locked in his room, and he did not show up around his hotel or on the streets until the giant had left town.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

Steamer Cariboo and Fly leaves for the North this evening.

Steamer Maude is due from Alberni to-morrow, and will leave for the North on Thursday.

The sealing schooner Maude S. is ready for sea. The Annie C. Moore is all ready for sea also.

The sealing schooner Libbie, Capt. Fred Hacket, is ready for sea to-day. She carries a full crew of white men.

The Seattle papers of Sunday printed a report to the effect that the ship Kennebec was ashore at Cape Beale. Nothing has been heard of the story here.

The tug Constance was out to the wreck of the C. H. Tupper at Pedder bay yesterday, but was unable to do anything. The storm gave the wreck a bad shaking up.

The wreck of the British ship Erndale, which went down off Gray's Harbor in 1888, with a cargo of railroad iron aboard, has been abandoned. Only 1800 tons of iron were taken out of her. There might be a few weeks' work there this summer for a British Columbia wrecker.

The steamship Empress of Japan did not leave for the Orient yesterday as was expected, but she probably will to-day. No word has been received here from Vancouver as yet as to her intended movements. She evidently delayed her departure to await the arrival of the English mails.

Misfortune seems to pursue the steamer Wilmington. The report reached the city last evening that the lime in her hold had taken fire while on the Columbia going to Portland, and she had been destroyed. The steamer, it is said, was beached some distance, below Portland. The report has not been authenticated.

Dr. McNaughton Jones, H. E. Connon and Alex. Stewart are aboard the Flintshire this afternoon. It is probable that the plan outlined in the TIMES of yesterday will be followed. The Chinese will probably be placed on the Amelia and the entire cargo discharged at the outer wharf. Should this be decided upon it will be done immediately.

No flowery rhetoric can tell the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as well as the cures accomplished by this excellent medicine.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snow! Slush! Cough! LANGLEY'S Balsam of Aniseed! Cured!

HOW IT WAS SPENT.

The Cash Subscriptions Received to Help the Needy—Additional Donations.

The cash subscriptions so far received by Mrs. H. Kent and Mrs. McMillan to carry on the work of relieving the needy, have been spent as follows:

Groceries	$ 25 60
Fuel (and delivery)	36 00
Boots and shoes	13 25
Bread	13 00
Meat	13 09
Sleighs	5 75
Miss E	1 50
Removing to hospital	1 00
Gloves	50
Total	$120 00

The following additional subscriptions have been received:—Chas. Kent, $6; Friend, $1; F. J. P., $3.50; J. B. H., $2; Friend, 14 brace of ducks; W. G. Cameron, clothing; Miss Wood, clothing; L. G. Henderson, clothing; Mrs. Archibald, clothing; T. B. Pearson, clothing; F. E., clothing; Lewis Lewis, quilt; Mrs. Denny, $5; Hochelaga, $10; Lay Brotherhood of Secret Friends, $5; Mrs. McT., $10; Mrs. C. Kent, clothing.

Talent United to Experience.

Mr. George J. Burnett, organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, has taken the rooms lately occupied by the Conservatory of music on Douglas street, near the Clarence, and has begun giving instruction in the pianoforte and organ. Mr. Burnett's qualifications as a teacher are of the highest order and his record as a musician very enviable. He began his career under celebrated Professor J. R. Thoms, F. C. O., England. Mr. Burnett is a prominent member of the English Philharmonic Society. On leaving his native country he came to Chicago, where he officiated as organist in Mr. Dwight L. Moody's famous church for some time. He also became a member of the Chicago Oratorio Society, taking a prominent part in their public recitals. Coming further west Mr. Burnett remained at New Westminster for a short time and was organist of Olivet Baptist church and a leading member of the Choral Union, Bishop Sillitoe, the conductor, deeming him one of the best singers on the coast. It may be mentioned that Mr. Burnett has a magnificent deep baritone voice and his singing in the title role of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at Westminster caused a sensation. He still goes over to the Royal City to assist when the society gives concerts. Coming to Victoria he became organist of Calvary Baptist, then of St. Andrew's. Mr. Burnett has been an organist twelve years, in England, the United States and Canada. Although very fond of the music of what may be termed the new school, of which Chopin is the leader, and to which Mendelssohn, Von Weber and Gounod have so largely contributed, Mr. Burnett's musical affections are set upon the great masters of strict composition, John Sebastian Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, the great exponents of the fugue and the fair and finished sonata, faultless in rhythm, pure, regular and correct, like Greek art. Mr. Burnett has the rare qualifications of ability, correct taste and wide experience to offer his pupils in their studies, besides a very excellent record as a teacher with great talent for imparting instruction.

An Uncertain Power.

There are about half a dozen electric motors in Victoria driving printing presses and other small machinery. Since the collapse of the tramway company's power ten days ago, the establishments using motors have been idle. Their experience will not encourage others to adopt electricity as a motive power, and it is not unlikely that those now in use will be discarded. Mr. Cohen, the printer, will enter an action for damages against the company.

In Chambers.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Wolfenden vs. Giles—Application of the plaintiff that the costs allowed the defendant on the order directing the striking of the special jury and the subsequent vacating of said order, which costs were taxed at $62.10, be set off against the damages and costs awarded the plaintiff by the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, and for an order directing that all further proceedings on said order be stayed. Application granted without costs.

No More Cigarettes.

Victorians who smoke U.S. cigarettes, many of which are smuggled across from Puget Sound, are going to receive a hard blow at the hands of the Washington Legislature. An anti-cigarette bill has been introduced and will no doubt be passed. The bill prohibits the importation and sale of cigarettes.

Drifting Buoys.

Most of the buoys at the mouth of the Fraser river were out of place when the Princess Louise passed. Two were on the Sturgeon bank and the bell buoy was nowhere in sight. Only one buoy was, as far as could be seen, in its proper place.

Lillooet Weather.

A letter from Lillooet dated 31st ult., says of the weather:

Jan. 30, 8 a.m.—21 deg. below zero; a strong wind blowing.

Jan. 31, 8 p.m.—18 deg. below zero; no wind.

Arrival of the Louise.

The steamer Princess Louise arrived from Vancouver at 1 o'clock to-day with a carload of hay, one of flour, two of cattle and a small mail. She left again at 3 o'clock for the Terminal City.

For Vancouver.

The Princess Louise will leave at six o'clock to-night for Vancouver.

Best Wellington Coal

$7 per ton at the Victoria Coal, Wood & Lumber Yard. Delivered on shortest notice. Office 51 Yates street. 3t

Amusements.

For particulars and dates of amusements, see fourth page, column next editorial.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

A luxury of luxuries—Tamlkande.

Sons of Erin.

The Sons of Erin will meet to-morrow evening in Pioneer Hall. Every member is requested to be present.

To Connect With the Driard.

Ald. McKillican has a notice of motion for an appropriation of $168 for a six inch main from Fort street along Broad street to the corner of View street to connect with the Driard Hotel.

Last Night's Fall.

The fall of snow last night has made matters unpleasant in the police station and Chief of the Fire Department Deasy's office. The roofs of both places leak badly and buckets are in constant requisition.

Coal Discovery.

Some fine croppings of coal have been located about twenty miles this side of Monte Cristo, Wash. An assay shows over 80 per cent. of fixed carbon. They will be thoroughly explored as soon as the snow disappears.

Grand Lodge.

The members of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., with the delegates from the local lodges leave for New Westminster to-morrow morning via Vancouver. The Grand Lodge will convene to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Condemning Verandahs.

Building Inspector Norcott has been around the city taking a look at some of the old, unsightly and dangerous verandahs. He will make a report to the council recommending that several verandahs on the main streets be condemned as being unsafe.

To be Married.

The marriage of Mary Deasy to Second Officer James Burns, of the City of Kingston, will take place from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. There will be a reception at the residence of the bride's father, 6 Amelia street.

His Honor's Levee.

In the police court Joseph Penrose and Geo. Welsh were charged with being vagrants. The court discharged the prisoners, the men proving that they had signed articles to go sealing. Frank Gramm and William Gileson, drunks, were convicted and discharged. First offense.

Oscar and Hattie Case Appealed.

The owners of the schooner Oscar and Hattie, recently condemned by Sir Mathew B. Begbie, C. J., for a breach of the Behring Sea regulations, have instructed their Ottawa solicitors to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of Canada. An appeal with the necessary security has been filed.

Prepared for Emergencies.

The snow and the cold have not found the fire department unprepared. The hose wagon has been placed on runners, two teams have been placed on the large engine and the large truck team on the chemical. The truck is out of service for the present, it being very heavy and the deep snow rendering it difficult to be drawn about. The chemical is always in readiness coal oil stoves being placed around it in the fire hall.

A Good Suggestion.

Chief Deasy of the fire department suggests that no fire alarm be turned in for chimney fires during the cold weather. The presence of snow on the roof makes it impossible for a chimney fire to do much damage. Chief Deasy thinks that in case of chimney fire a telephone message would be sufficient. If this suggestion be carried out the fire department will always be in readiness to turn out unhampered in case of a big fire.

The South Thompson Cattle.

Mr. D. McPhadden, manager of the B. C. Cattle company, returned this morning from New Westminster. He heard nothing further than has already been published regarding the reported large loss of cattle in the South Thompson country. The B. C. Cattle company have 2000 head of cattle in the district but have plenty of feed to keep them during the winter. Other ranchers have had to turn their cattle out to hunt through the snow for their own feed and in all probability to perish on account of the shortage of feed. Mr. Roper, who has one of the largest herds in the district is at Ladners endeavoring to purchase feed for his stock.

Rose of Ettrick Vale.

The thrilling Scotch drama the "Rose of Ettrick Vale, or the Bridal of the Borders," a tale of Auld Lang Syne, which will be presented by the members of Seghers Council, No. 35, Y.M.I., to-morrow evening, is a play which nobody should miss, the plot is taken from the southern borders of Scotland. The dying scene of Brand in the last act is very pathetic, he is a villain of the worst kind, and is about to kill Albert, husband of Laurette, the Rose of Ettrick Vale, when he is shot down by Guy o' the Gap, who is concealed in a chest. As life is gradually leaving him, all his former deeds come back to his memory. He dies amidst the thunder and lightning, terrific at that moment. Special scenery has been prepared for the occasion, and a detachment of Royal Marines has been secured. Mr. D. Murphy as Guy o' the Gap, the comedian of the play, is very good. His acting is as good as that of a professional actor. A full rehearsal will be held this evening. The best local talent has been secured.

SHE POINTED A GUN.

Mary Jackson, Arrested for Flourishing a Revolver at a Citizen.

"Mary Jackson. You are charged with carrying a concealed weapon."

Magistrate Macrae addressed a tall woman, veiled and dressed in black in the police court this morning. Mary Jackson was arrested last night for flourishing a revolver near the post-office about 8 o'clock. She pointed the weapon at a well-known citizen, but the citizen did not wish to prosecute on that count and the lighter charge of carrying a concealed weapon was preferred against her. Magistrate Macrae looked at the woman in the dock and asked her how she pleaded.

No reply.

"Why did you carry the revolver?"

"For my business," came the answer with great promptitude.

"What is your business, madam?"

"A special detective."

The court looked puzzled and the audience laughed. The woman continued: "I was employed by Miller & Bloomfield." She said that she was a married woman and had come from London, England, where her husband had deserted her. She had lived in British Columbia many years. A fine of $20 and costs was inflicted. Alternative one month in jail.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and from the City and Province.

James F. Wardner left for the Sound last evening.

Chas. Wilson, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Major Wilson returned from Vancouver to-day.

H. Fry, of Duncan's station, is at the Oriental Hotel.

E. E. Blackwood is ill and was unable to be at his office to-day.

The farewell party to Thomas Moody takes place to-night in Harmony Hall.

W. H. Ellis, Miss R. Ellis and Miss N. Withrow, returned last evening from California.

D. McPhadden, of the B. C. Cattle Company, returned from the Mainland on the Louise.

J. D. Roberts, general agent for Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Toronto, is in the city.

I. B. Nason, member for Cariboo, took his seat in the House yesterday for the first time since the opening.

Passengers per steamer Princess Louise from Vancouver: Major Wilson, C. Wilson, D. Mission, B. McMahon, D. McPhadden, A. T. Cuzan, Miss Collinor, R. Elliott and two others.

An Industrious Man Trap.

There is a man trap always ready set and gaping for more victims at the southwest end of James Bay bridge. At this point the "wild mob's million feet" have worn a path in the snow from the roadway in a diagonal direction to the west sidewalk of the bridge. A telegraph pole stands some ten feet away from the bridge rail, and from the end of the rail to the post, at a height of about four feet from the ground is nailed a stout slat. Under the slat is an aching void on the edge of which runs this slippery path on the beautiful snow. It is here that pride comes before, after and in the middle of a fall, for there are very few men with such Moses-like meekness that they will not regain their feet and swear hard. The way the trap works is this. A respectable citizen comes along clad in long rubber boots and a sense of fancied security. He sees the dangerousness of the spot but relies on his gum boots to pull him through in safety. It is only when he feels his feet lurch out from under him in an apparent endeavor to kick the snow off the James Bay Athletic Club House, and his respectable back comes down with a whack on the walk, and he feels himself falling, falling, until the sickening dull thud tells him it is time to get up from the rocky beach and cuss the authorities with all the dramatic talent he can call up—only then does he realize that even the trampled snow will sometimes turn and hit back like a Christian. Certain evilly disposed persons hung around there this forenoon and watched several hundred pounds of respectable Victoria citizenship float into dreamy space off this narrow path, and their laughter added much to the feelings of the injured parties. The council may have several claims for damages from the victims of this man trap, if it is not attended to without delay.

Leaky roofs repaired by McLennan & McFeely. 6t

Butcher knives at Fox's.

Popularly Known as "a Daisy."

An object of great attraction and amazement to pedestrians on Government street this afternoon was a novelty is the line of a farmer sleigh. It was made from eight pieces of timber crossing each other in pairs and upon which was a thin board 4 feet high, the whole resting upon peculiar and rudely formed runners. This contrivance excited the curiosity of the small boys and several hitched on their sleighs, the good natured old farmer who drove the vehicle cracked his whip, and the high-boned farm horse made an imitation of a trot, and the sports remarked "ain't she a daisy?"

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SPENCER'S ARCADE SALE

BLANKETS

Grey Wool—7 lbs., $2.75; 8 lbs. $3.25.
White (ALL WOOL)—6 lbs., $2.95; 7 lbs., $3.75; 8 lbs. $4.25.
A better quality, full size, at $6.50. This is a splendid Blanket.
The best in the city, extra large size, all pure wool, $7.50.

WADDED COMFORTS

At 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.35 and $1.50.
Real Eider Down Quilts from $6.50.

These Goods are Seasonable and Fine Value.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The Union Gun Club elect officers to-night.

Victoria Gun Club annual meeting at the Hotel Victoria to-night.

The Iolanthe club will give a hop in Harmony hall to-morrow night.

Special meeting of the School Board to-night to consider the new School Act.

County Court business will be resumed on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned annual meeting of the Thunder Hill Mining Company this evening.

The Union Gun club hold their meeting in the Five Sisters block this evening at 8.

A committee has been appointed to secure grounds for the Victoria Cricket Club for next season.

A gang of men are employed digging the water hydrants clear of the snow and seeing that they do not freeze.

The remains of Murdoch Morrison, killed in the Tumbo Island boiler explosion, have been sent to Seattle.

The ball that was to be given next Friday evening by some of the non-commissioned officers of C Battery is to be postponed on account of the weather.

If the poor old News had not been choked to death last fall it would have been a year old on Thursday. It is understood that there will be no formal celebration.

A. J. Bennett, the aged colored man who died at Saanich last week, left just $278.77 in bank, not $600 as stated. He left enough to close up his affairs and decently bury him.

The snowbanks have been so high in several districts of the city that it has been found necessary to cart it off to the dumps. A section of Trounce avenue has thus been cleaned up.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Glasgow beef hams and finnan haddie by express at Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

A large assortment of valentines at J. Johnston & Co.'s.

If you only knew how nice it is—Tamilkande Tea.

Anthracite Coal FOR SALE

APPLY TO
ROBERT WARD & CO.
No. 76 Wharf St.

COAL FAMINE RAISED

250 TONS just arrived at Rock Bay Coal Yard.

S. F. McINTOSH.

fe4-3t

WEILER BROS

Lace Curtains.

A Large Stock of White and Ecru Lace Curtains just arrived.

New Lines of
Crockery and Glassware
continually arriving.

Complete House Furnishings
Inspection invited.

Show Rooms, 51 to 55 Fort St.
Furniture Factory, Humbolt St.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

—BANKERS—

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

For Fashionable Clothing

—GO TO—

D. CAMPBELL & CO.

88 Government Street.
No Fancy Prices.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP	£600,000	$3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	£260,000	$1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

TELEGRAPHIC ERRORS.

They Have Caused Fun, Sorrow and Loss of Money.

Thousands of errors have been made in telegraphic messages, says the New York Times. In fact, a day rarely passes without a good many of them occurring. Some of them have caused much amusement, some have caused tears and some have caused serious financial loss. They are not always due to inexpert operators. It is a remarkable fact that during the prevalence of bad weather, or what are known as "electrical storms," which are thorns in the side of every chief operator—for while they continue wires become as unreliable as a fickle woman—dots and dashes have been so shifted as to cause a receiver to put down a word totally different from the one transmitted by the sender. That, however, does not occur often.

The faulty penmanship of hurried business men and others who use the telegraph is also responsible for many of the errors. Operators are compelled to rigidly "follow copy," and if a word is indistinct they send whatever it seems to them to look like, no matter how blind their reading may make the context. Besides, some messages pass through a number of hands.

The telegraph companies persistently print at the top of their message blanks a warning that they are not responsible for mistakes in transmission, and they also proffer, in very small type, the advice that "to guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison," at an additional charge of one-half the regular rate. The notice has steadily adorned the blanks in spite of court decisions that the companies are responsible for errors, whether the messages are repeated or not, and in spite of the additional fact that it is rarely read, or, if it is, the interest excited is only casual. Nobody ever seems to accept the advice regarding repetition. An operator, speaking of the old notice recently, said that in an experience of fifteen years he had never seen but one message, bearing the order to repeat, and it was regarded as a great curiosity. This message fell a victim to excessive caution. It was bound from New York to San Francisco. It contained but one word, the little word "Yes." It was religiously repeated back from every relay station between the Atlantic and Pacific, but by some misfortune, due to a second of abstraction on the part of an operator or to a timely but unfortunate "flip" of the instrument, the word was changed to "No." A big row ensued and an operator in New York nearly lost his position.

The financial losses that have been caused by telegraph blunders have been due mostly to the changing around of amounts. There have been instances where an order to buy has been changed in transmission into an order to sell. But generally, if there is a mistake, it is in the figures. To make the likelihood of error as slight as possible, amounts expressed in figures by the original writer of a message are usually spelled out and expressed in words by the operators. Even this precaution does not always avail, however. It is comparatively easy for poor handwriting and careless transmission to change fifteen to fifty, or twenty to thirty, or fifty to sixty. There was a mistake of this character perpetrated in Washington some time ago. It caused no loss, but that was because of good luck. A grocery firm in the capital city sent an order to a wholesale house in Baltimore for fifteen barrels of "A" sugar. The next morning the grocery firm received a shipping bill which contained the information that fifty barrels of "A" sugar had been shipped to them "as per order."

As the sugar was by that time in Washington, the firm, having investigated and discovered that the mistake was not theirs, notified the manager of the telegraph office that the company must take the extra thirty-five barrels off their hands. The manager told the operator who sent the message about the notice. While the responsibility for the blunder, as between the sender in Washington and the receiver in Baltimore—it was undoubtedly the fault of the latter—had not been settled, the Washington operator, who was of a speculative disposition, requested the manager to delay his answer. Then he ran around to find a friend who was in the sugar business, and inquired as to the future of sugar prices. He learned that there was a strong probability of an immediate and material advance. He informed the manager that he recalled that the mistake was his, and that he was prepared to pay the penalty for it by taking the sugar. The firm turned over the thirty-five barrels to the operator. Two hours later they, too, heard that sugar was going up. They sent the operator word that they would relieve him of his load if he wished. He replied that he was very much obliged to them, but they needn't trouble themselves. The next morning he sold his sugar at a good profit, took the money to the races and lost it.

The wifely reproaches which a gay young New York lawyer encountered on reaching his home late one night were undoubtedly due in the main to his own poor handwriting, but a careless operator was also responsible for them. He related the experience the next day.

"It was two o'clock when I reached home," he said. "My wife met me at the door. I saw at once that she was very angry. She handed me a telegram and asked freezingly: 'What is the meaning of this?' I said: 'Why, my dear, what's wrong? That's probably the message I sent you in the afternoon.' 'It is,' she answered. 'Please read it and explain.' I read it. To my astonishment it read: 'Shall dine with Kitty Smith, an old gal of mine, who has just returned from Europe. Will be late. Don't wail for me.'

"'I wouldn't wail for the best man that ever lived,' said my wife, and she began to cry.

"I realized at once what had happened, and I began to laugh. I couldn't help it. 'Why,' I said, 'this message has been botched. I wrote no such stuff as that.' 'What did you write, then?' she demanded. Then I told her that what I had really written was: 'Shall dine with Billy Smith, an old pal of mine, who has just returned from Europe. Will be late. Don't wait for me.' Those infernal operators had butchered it. I've got the original message. In view of the circumstances the manager of the telegraph office consented to lend it to me. My wife was pretty well satisfied, but I wanted to convince her absolutely. After this I shall endeavor to write plainer and I shall certainly avoid the use of slang words."

The explanation in this case is that the B in "Billy" and the p in "pal" were probably badly written. But the substitution of "itty" for "illy" and of an l for a t in "wait" was undoubtedly the fault of the operators. There is a similarity between the Morse characters which stand for the letters l and t, and they are frequently confused by young operators. L is represented by a long dash and t by a short one, and double t or double l, when sent too close together, make the letter m, so that it was quite possible for the lawyer's wife to have been informed, or, rather misinformed, that her husband intended to dine with an individual of the peculiar name of "Bimy" Smith or "Kimy" Smith, or even "Bitty" Smith or "Killy" Smith, instead of "Kitty" Smith. Such palpable errors are, of course, only made by very green operators. An experienced man, unless his wits were off wool-gathering, would make some inquiries of the sender, which would probably result in a correction.

Two callow young operators made an explanation necessary from a New York newspaper man recently. He was to be married in the West. Before leaving town he devoted several days to searching over Brooklyn for a flat, being assisted in the search by a young married woman, the friend of his betrothed. Upon leaving his office one morning about two o'clock he sent the Brooklyn lady a telegram, which he expected would be delivered to her about 8:30 or nine o'clock in the morning. The dispatch was worded apologetically: "Will be over to worry you this afternoon."

The message was "bulled" on its way across the East river and a meaning of so much importance was given to it that the Brooklyn operator rushed it out, the message boy arriving at the house at about four a. m. The husband of the lady got out of bed to answer the bell. By a further mistake of the delivery department the envelope was addressed to the husband. He opened it and was astonished to read: "Mrs. ——: Will be over to marry you this afternoon."

When a man is awakened from a sound sleep and informed that his wife is to be married to a young man who, he has had every reason to believe, was to be married to a young lady in the West, he is apt to conclude that he isn't awake after all. No one who has not experienced it can realize how very startling it is. It was the first his wife had heard of it. They racked their brains for a solution of the puzzle. It wasn't solved, however, until the young newspaper man arrived.

A lynching was nearly precipitated by the error of a Kansas operator some time ago. It was only averted by the discovery that there was no one to lynch. A young farmer was called away from home for a few days. His wife went to visit her brother in a town near by during his absence. The third day her husband telegraphed her: "Big ball, meet me at Wichita to-night." There was to be a dance and he wanted his wife to attend. This was a splendid opportunity for the imp of mischief who causes telegraphic "bulls." He tampered with the message so that when the farmer's wife read it, it said: "Big Bill got me at Wichita to-night."

Her instant and very natural conclusion was that her husband had either been captured or shot, or both, by a desperado named "Big Bill." Her brothers agreed with her, and the whole family and a number of neighbors, all heavily armed, took the first train for Wichita to rescue the husband and hang "Big Bill." The husband was waiting calmly at the station for his wife. The vigilance committee demanded "Big Bill," and were not at all satisfied with the husband for standing there free and uninjured. The brothers criticised him severely because he wasn't kidnaped, and announced that in their opinion he was guilty of rank deception. A fight was prevented by his wife's intervention and an explanation.

A gentleman in San Francisco learned that an estimable lady in Los Angeles had suddenly lost all her property and was in a condition of actual want. He telegraphed to a friend, a lawyer of Los Angeles: "Assist Mrs. —— immediately." The word "assist" was changed to "arrest," and the poor woman's misery was increased by a night in a prison cell.

"Send me tenderloins," said a message received by a New York sporting man from a friend in Philadelphia. It should have read: "Send me ten dollars." The New York man replied: "What do you mean?" and the Philadelphia man was so indignant at such a response to his request that the friendship was severed for nearly a year.

A gentleman with the dignified name of Cyrus T. Nixon was shocked to have a message handed to him addressed "Circus T. Nixon." A wholesale produce merchant received a message from a retail customer, saying: "Your 8000 are No. 900 D." It should have been: "Your eggs are no good." The delivery department of the New Orleans Western Union office was mystified by a message addressed to Bryannon street. It turned out to be 80 Cannon street.

Absolute accuracy will probably never come. It certainly will not as long as telegraphers have debts, love affairs, good intentions, base-ball, horse races and countless other subjects to occupy their minds while they are receiving or sending dispatches in the contents of which they can have no possible interest.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee

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Over One Hundred Million Pounds of these blends consumed annually in Great Britain.

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SIMON LEISER, WHOLESALE AGENT.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

Aerolites.

The phenomena of shooting stars and other luminous appearances in the sky long acted as stimulants to the superstitious fears of the multitude. A red appearance was a fiery sword dipped in blood, a sinuous wavy line a fiery serpent, a number of such lines a fiery dragon, a cluster of diverging lines a rod for the scourging of nations. The church also encouraged superstitions. As shooting stars were common in August, about the time of the festival of St. Lawrence, they were said to be "the tears" of that martyr.

But it is time to introduce a little science into the subject. In 1796 a stone weighing fifty-six pounds was exhibited in London. It was said to have fallen from the sky in Yorkshire in the previous December, but this statement was received with great incredulity. At that time Sir Joseph Banks was President of the Royal Society, and he noticed a strong resemblance between the Yorkshire stone and one sent to him from Siena, in Italy, which was said to have fallen from the sky. Two or three years later he received an account of a fall of stones near Benares, in Hindostan. A chemical analysis of the stones from all three sources proved them to be identical in composition, and incredulity as to their meteoric origin began to give way.—Notes and Queries.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

Complete house furnishings in great variety at Weller Bros.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

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ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICES IN THE CITY

Splendid location. On ground floor, Five Sisters Block. Large; well lighted by electricity; heated with steam. Apply at C. P. R. ticket office. oct12-1m

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Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by

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ALBANY, OREGON.

STEAMBOATS.

THE Northern Pacific STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. FLINTSHIRE, February 10th

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

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DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.
(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	Apr. 24, "
Empress of China..	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India ..	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan..	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China..	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India ..	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan...	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China..	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India ..	Sept. 27, "	Oct 16, "
Empress of Japan..	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China..	Nov. 14, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 320 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent,
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island.....Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at " " Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer
Monowai.....FRIDAY, March 3rd, 1893 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.,
no2 General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - - Feb. 11

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 12 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ DOWN.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.
	Ar.	Ar.			Dp.	Dp.		
	12 45 P M	5 55 P M	78	VICTORIA	8 00 A M	2 30 P M	0	
	12 30	5 40	76	RUSSELL'S	8 15	2 45	2	
	12 10	5 20	72	ESQUIMALT	8 35	3 05	6	
	11 55 A M	5 05	69	GOLDSTREAM	8 50	3 20	9	
	11 50	5 00	68	SAANICH	8 55	3 25	10	
	11 40	4 50	66	COBBLE HILL	9 05	3 35	12	
	11 30	4 40	64	McPHERSON'S	9 15	3 45	14	
	11 20	4 30	62	KOKSILAH	9 25	3 55	16	
	11 05	4 15	59	DUNCAN'S	9 40	4 10	19	
	10 50	4 00	55	COMIENOS	9 55	4 25	23	
	10 27	3 44	50	CHEMAINUS	10 17	4 47	28	
	10 17	3 34	48	OYSTER BAY	10 27	4 57	30	
	10 05	3 22	45	LADYSMITH	10 39	5 09	33	
	9 50	3 07	42	NORTHFIELD	10 54	5 24	36	
	9 36	2 53	39	NANAIMO	11 08	5 38	39	
	8 10	1 30	0	WELLINGTON	12 30 P M	7 00	72	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
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QUICK TIME TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

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The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

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Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

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TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

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Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

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To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117		
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	23	...Seattle...	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria?...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	MI	...Tacoma...	122	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	27	....Seattle....	100	Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	122	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
8 10 am	Ar	131	....Sehome....	1	Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	122	...Whatcom...	MI	Lv	6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			Ar	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle....	58	Ar	3 00 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	..Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First St. cor Washington, Portland Or.

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Will sell on commission or advance money.

58 BROAD STREET

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"DECAPITATION DAY."

The Chinese Method of Dispensing Capital Punishment.

From the Shanghai Mercury.]

The 16th day of December last, or, properly speaking, any date corresponding to the lunar calendar of the 28th day of the 10th moon of each year, is what is termed among Peking officials "General Decapitation Day." The evening before the anniversary of last year's "black calendar," in obedience to an order from the board of punishments, the police magistrate of the five divisions or *arrondissements* of Peking brought thirty "criminal" carts, under escort of sixty black-robed men, to the gates of the *tien-lan* or "celestial prison," of the board of punishments, where they were made to await until the dawn of the eventful day. The number of carts showed that there were to be 30 condemned criminals of both sexes, who were to undergo the last sentence of the law that day, two black-robed men escorting each condemned criminal to the spot where they were to be made acquainted with knife or cord, according to the degree of punishment they were sentenced to undergo. The words "Chan" (behead) and "Chiao" (strangle) were daubed—not written—in red ink with a brush on the faces of the condemned, showing the manner they were to make their exit from this world. The gruesome procession started at 7 o'clock in the morning from the gates of the prison, escorted by nearly a thousand armed police, winding its way slowly through crowded streets of sight - seers who seemed to be on the alert, though the morning was a bitterly cold one. It arrived by 8:30 o'clock at the execution ground outside the "Hsuen-wu" gate. Here the officials appointed by Imperial decree to superintend the executions were already seated, decked in flaming robes of red, in the mat-shed erected for the purpose, and as the criminals presented themselves before the officials they were made to answer to their names for the last time, in reply to a query from the officials in question, and were then passed on by the "black-robed" men to the executioners, also draped in red lastings, which hung from the waist downwards as far as the ankles. Those destined to be decapitated were led to a spot about thirty feet from the superintending mandarin's shed, and the moment they kneel down, the flash of a sword is immediately seen with a downward pass and a head rolls a foot or two from a trunkless body; while the criminal destined to suffer by strangulation is led to a post near by, where two men stand ready to bind their victim to the post. A silk sash is then passed in an instant crosswise around the criminal's neck, and the men take hold of each end of the sash, to which is attached a short piece of rounded wood, like a ruler but only six inches long, "a long tug and a tug together" at each end finishes the life of the condemned. No veil or cloth is placed over the condemned's face, so a ghastly sight soon presents itself to the spectator, a pair of eyeballs almost ready to drop from their sockets, and a tongue hanging two or three inches long out of a mouth where the roots are easily discernible. Half an hour's hard work by experienced hands soon made an end of the thirty criminals, and the execution ground was soon strewn with bodies, like the remains of a battle-field, where they were left by the executioner's escort and officials just as they had fallen. Immediately after the departure of these men the place became crowded with relatives and friends of the criminals, who are allowed to take away and bury the bodies of those beheaded, immediately after decapitation; but those strangled are compelled by law to lie for twenty-four hours before their relations can claim and bury the ghastly remains.

Bought Kaslo Property.

James F. Wardner, the Fairhaven capitalist, who is in the city, has just closed a "deal" for $40,000 worth of property in Kaslo. He purchased from George T. and David P. Kane the following property: Blocks 1, 2, 5, 11, 15, 18, 22, 32, 32A, 32B, 35, 42, and 43, in all 85 acres. The consideration was $40,900. The main part of this property is situated in the southwest portion of the townsite, being on the north and south sides of Kaslo river. Block 5 controls the point from which a water supply could be taken for city purposes, while block 32 is the key to the water front in the harbor on the south side of the town.

The Mainland Boats.

The steamer Islander has been taken off the Vancouver route until the C.P.R. freight trains get through with freight for Victoria. In the meantime the Princess Louise will go on the route to handle the local trade and carry the passengers. The Rainbow left for the Fraser River to-day and will go as far possible up the river.

All Enjoy It.

"All Wharf street" was out yesterday afternoon enjoying a snowball fight. The participants in the fun included the manager of a big company, the head of one of the Dominion Government departments, several prominent merchants and a lot of boys.

The Plain Truth

Is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. If you have never realized its benefits a single bottle will convince you that it is a good medicine.

The highest praise has been won by **Hood's Pills** for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Blue, white and gray enamelled iron ware at Weiler Bros.

Drink Tamilkande.

JOHNNIE AND TEENIE.

Story of a Little Coquette and How She Was Conquered.

My latest experience is to be caught in the delicate filaments of a genuine Texas idyl.

I had heard of my heroine long before I saw her, as undisputed belle of the whole Dry Fork country, where she held regal state, like the cruel princess in the fairy tale, sending away suitor after suitor and champion after champion despoiled, not of his head, but of his heart, and with several inches taken off the stature of his conceit.

The family name was Drake; Teenie was affectionately known among her admirers as "the duck;" the ranch was "the duck pond," and whenever another unfortunate went down to worship at her shrine, he was facetiously referred to as having gone duck-hunting.

She was as a rule engaged to three or four of the best-looking and most promising young sheepmen of the region, and carried things in general with a high hand. All this had predisposed me to think slightly of the girl as a poor, shallow creature, trifling with and rejecting men who were too good for her only to gratify her vanity and love of conquest.

But perhaps the thing that prejudiced me most against her was her failure to fall a victim to the charms of Johnnie Sherwood.

Johnnie and I are great friends. I met him at balls, where he was the best dancer; at round-ups, where he was the finest rider and roper, and he campedwith our party many a night. A handsome, black-eyed boy of twenty-four, just six feet, with fine, square shoulders and well-knit figure, beautiful black hair, curling flat against his round, comely head, glowing eyes, a satiny cheek, fresh and warm; a nice, well-cut chin, with a dimple set a little to one side of it; a good mouth, with a youthful mustache above it, and the finest white teeth possible.

Face and figure were quite handsome ordinarily; but when the eyes shone, the dimple deepened, and the white teeth flashed in the bubbling, mellow, spontaneous laugh that came so naturally from the fine deep chest, you hastily laid aside all judgment and surrendered your heart.

I never heard so captivating a laugh. There was virtue, there was piety in it. It was sweeter than reason, better than wisdom. You felt a sense of personal and affectionate gratitude to him, as though he had made you a special gift of it.

And these two were sweethearts once; indeed, Johnnie had been engaged to Teenie, "all by himself," when no one else was, and the matter was regarded as quite serious.

There was, as might have been expected between two such heart-breakers, a smash; mutual recriminations were indulged in. At the hottest of the quarrel, smarting beneath a sense of injustice, tingling at remembrances of the affronts she had put upon him, Johnnie came one day upon a maverick and made so innocent a thing as a yearling calf the vehicle of his resentment. It was a delicate bit of cowboy repartee, an example of pure Texas wit, to catch it up and brand it all over its helpless bovine side in great, sprawling letters: "DUCK."

When the capering bonmot presented itself before Teenie's indignant eyes she waxed very wroth indeed, and told her big brothers, but on the ready offer to "wipe up the ground" with the author she weakened, and advised the whole family that they treat him with silent contempt—which they were doing when I went there.

When I came to spend a week at the Three Cedars ranch and see her daily with her mother and her little brothers and sisters, I found her quite different from what I had imagined, and was constrained to like the girl despite my disapproval of some of her methods. She was a good daughter, a kind sister, and the blithest, most irrepressibly joyous creature, with a frank, engaging boyishness of manner that I never found in any other girl, and I soon came to the conclusion that if she was vain and fickle it was the fault of the foolish men who hung about her and ministered to her vanity.

She rode finely, and was as passionately fond of it as I.

She appeared unaware of the six or eight years' difference in our ages, the wide dissimilarity of our history, training, environments, and probable aims and ambitions, and made of me a regular chum and confidante, seeming to think it no fault of mine that I had been city born and bred; that at heart, and given a fair show, I was "as good a man" as herself.

I used to talk to Teenie a good deal about Johnnie, dwelling warmly on his good qualities and his winning ways.

She was always ready to argue with me on the subject, professing to find him the most hideous and disagreeable of mortals. When I ceased she would go on at some length herself, applying to him all her small feminine epithets of derogation, sneering especially at his conceit.

Perhaps a more masculine bat might have been deceived by the appearance of frank sincerity with which she "slanged" him, but, as Sister Peacock says, I am a female myself, and will at the proper time acknowledge it; and it convinced me—if it convinced me of anything—that Teenie was no more indifferent to Johnnie than he was to her; that, indeed, she carried as sore a heart as he did.

"Let's go and get some of those resurrection plants you want, Miss Alice," she said to me one day. "I know where it grows by the bushel, over on the Escondido arroyo, near the Pecos."

Two of her slaves were about the house at the time. They immediately rushed out, saddled our ponies, and humbly petitioned to be allowed to "go along;" but she refused with the utmost asperity and we went alone.

"I just despise 'em all, sometimes," said she, as we cantered westward. "I like to play 'em awhile, just for fun, but when they get so they hang around all the time there's no more fun in 'em. Now, ain't this a heap nicer, just us girls, than to have a lot of fool fellows taggin' along in the way?"

I assured her it was and we rode ahead, whistling and singing by turns, for very lightness of heart.

She began whistling an air and I struck in with the alto. She stopped dissatisfied with my performance. "No, you lead, I'll trail," and when I took the air she made of it a mere frame, upon which she hung and draped the most beautiful and fanciful minor accompaniment then turned to me and said: "Pretty, ain't it? I wouldn't have a fellow that couldn't whistle nice and ride anything that goes—would you?"

She had a rich, pathetic contralto, with a note of hoarse tenderness in it that went right to your heart, and so flexible that she could follow freely any air I sang with her own irregular, sobbing alto.

After we had ridden ten or twelve miles, across divides and through draws and hollows that all looked alike to my eyes, she turned abruptly to me, on the heels of a closing minor cadence, checked her pony, pushed back her hat and exclaimed: "By George, I'm lost."

Here was a bad state of affairs. I was utterly helpless, and she had only been over to the place on the Escondido arroyo once before, she admitted.

But it was only three o'clock by my watch; our ponies were good ones and we were not more than two or three hours from the ranch; so we kept moving ahead, she scanning the surrounding country anxiously from the top of every divide.

Suddenly, as we were loping across a level, she laughed out loud and pointed in front of us.

"Why, here's the arroyo; we've come to it further north than I was before. All we've got to do is to follow down."

We followed down, got our saddle pockets full of resurrection plants, and then started homeward.

"We can cross Turkey Roost and go down Lost Mule and it'll only be eighteen miles," said Tennie. "It's a sort of blind trail, but I can find it, and we want to get mighty near home before dark."

It was 4:30; there remained but an hour of daylight, and our ponies had already come some twenty-four or twenty-five miles at a brisk gait since noon.

We went ahead at an easy lope, checking up every mile or so to walk for a breathing space. As the sun declined I saw Teenie look anxious. Finally she said: "We crossed Turkey Roost all right, and I was sure we struck into Lost Mule on this side, but I declare it don't look like it now."

We rode up on the divide beside which we had been traveling and looked around. "Good land!" said Teenie, "I don't see a thing I know. We're lost sure enough this time—and night coming. We'll freeze."

While we looked and hesitated the day visibly withdrew and night dropped down upon us like a presence. All landmarks by which to steer our course were obliterated, but we pushed ahead with feverish haste.

On and on we sped through the darkness, while over us wheeled the constellations.

Presently Teenie pulled up and said: "It's no use; we're like as not going away from home instead of toward it."

We got down, staked the ponies, wrapped ourselves as best we could and sat down to face the situation.

Have you never been alone on the prairie at night? Then you have never known how small a mote you are. As we sat hushed under the great, white stars, amid the boundless darkness, I fancied we could hear the moving of the vast machinery of the universe, the hum of the planets as they spun through the void, and the creaking of the earth as it turned on its axis and shot forward into vacancy.

Our surroundings were obliterated; nothing was present but a great, soft darkness and an immensity of star-gemmed space. And we ourselves—infinity of littleness amid this spacious gloom—we seemed but unremembered atoms.

I had resolved myself to my original components, doffed this gross corporeal body, and was wandering about in my spirit, seeking to blend once more with the oversoul; too ignorant and inexperienced to realize any danger in our positions, I reveled only in its beauty and strangeness.

Suddenly the little prefatory whimpering giggle of a coyote sounded out of the night, and Teenie, who had been huddled beside me in a dismayed heap, clutched my arm.

"Oh, Miss Alice! Can't you holler? Listen to that coyote! There's timber wolves and panthers out there, too. We an't got a match, nor a thing to shoot with. I never wanted to see a man so bad in my life—do holler!"

I took one moment to say: "Would you even like to see Johnnie Sherwood?" and then gathered up my forces and sent forth a powerful soprano yell that was the effort of my life.

But no answer came back, and then ensued a bad quarter of an hour for Tennie and me. The coyotes snickered on the hillside and howled fearfully in the nearer valley.

All at once our ponies neighed out joyfully. I gave a last scream; there was an answering shout, a clatter of hoofs, and somebody rode down the slope and almost over us.

How should I know it was Johnnie Sherwood? But Teenie rose up, and crying: "Oh, Johnnie! Johnnie! Johnnie!" cast herself at him anyway as he jumped off his horse.

I could see nothing of them but two moving shadows—then one, stationary; but presently a big voice that tried to whisper murmured in an abandon of tenderness:

"I'll shoot that fool calf, darling, quick as I can find him!"—Alice MacGowan, in St. Louis Republic.

—Fair Shopper—"What is the difference between these two pieces of goods?" Clerk—"One is marked higher than the other." "Yes; but what is the real difference between them?" "I just told you—a marked difference."—Buffalo Express.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the lagest tonnag are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL,
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Conservatory of Music.
MISS L. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.
97 Quadra street,
Competent and Experienced Staff of Teachers
SINGING, HARMONY, PIANO, ORGAN VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.
Applications to be made to the Principal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
Cohen's Printing Office
Telephone 112.
88 FORT STREET.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement is not
IN THE TIMES?

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

New England Bakery.
116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.
The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is
Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.
THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.
YOUNG BROS.

GOING TO
Jewelers or so-called Opticians for Glasses is equivalent to going to a Blacksmith for Jewelry. If your vision is defective consult the
ONLY OPTICIANS
F. W. Nolte & Co.
(Successors to Hyams)
ORT STREET

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street Victoria.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Fand streets
VICTORIA B C.

Plant Ferry's Seeds
and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best.
FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL
For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter. It is an encyclopedia of the most farming information from the highest authorities. Mailed Free.
D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

LEGAL NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE that we, William Gordon Stevenson and John Boyd Jones, shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1893, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us at the premises known as the Pritchard House, situate on the north-east corner of Government and Yates Streets, in the City of Victoria, upon portion of Victoria City Lot No. 162, to John Boyd Jones, of Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, for the sale of malt and spirituous liquors by retail at the said premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1893.

WILLIAM GORDON STEVENSON.
JOHN BOYD JONES.

NOTICE.

Came to the farm of the undersigned in Lake District about a month ago, a black and white cow, branded S. A. on left hip and split in right ear. If the same is not claimed and all expenses paid in ten days from the date of this notice, she will be sold by public auction.

GEO. LINDSAY, Sr.

Feb'y 6th, 1893.—10t

NOTICE.

In City Pound:—One sorrel horse, star on forehead, white streak on nose, brand Y on hip; also one iron grey mare; will be sold at City Pound by auction, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, February 22nd, if not redeemed and pound charges paid before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
Pound Keeper.

Feb. 6th, 1893.—td

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners:

I, the undersigned Frederick James Dawley, of the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a license to sell wine, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building used or intended to be used for an hotel, and containing upwards of thirty rooms, and which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets, in the said city of Victoria.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1893.

td FREDERIC JAMES DAWLEY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to Robert Dudgeon and Harry Brice, of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1893.

W. J. HAMBLY,
ja31-1m F. W. GILBERT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next for a license to sell wines spirits, and other liquors in the hotel premises situate on Lot 129, Block B, Store street, Victoria, and known as the "Janion Hotel," which hotel contains fifty rooms.

JOHN TURNER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31st, 1893.
ja31

NOTICE.

Two bay horses have been running in the enclosures on the ranch of the undersigned at Pike Lake, Highland District. If the same are not claimed in 10 days from the date of this notice, and all expenses paid, they will be sold by public auction. Both horses are branded. Application to be made at 51 Langley Street, Victoria.

HENRY DUMBLETON.

January 21st, 1893.—tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890."

Notice is hereby given that Edward Black Carmichael and James Paterson, both of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, carrying on business under the firm name of "Carmichael & Paterson" as dealers in boots and shoes, have assigned all their real and personal property (except as in the assignment reserved) to Henry Meyers Yates of the said City of Victoria, Insurance Agent, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying the claims of all creditors of the said Carmichael & Paterson rateably and proportionately and without preference or priority. The said deed is dated the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893, and was executed by the said Assignors and the said Trustees on the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893.

YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria B. C.,
Solicitors for the Trustee.

Dated this 13th day of January, A.D. 1893.
ja13-1m

"Land Registry Act."

Section Fifteen (15), Range One East, South Saanich District, excepting three acres thereof as described in a conveyance dated the 16th day of January, 1873, and made between George Thomas, of the one part, and Alexander Canfield Anderson and William Thomson, of the other part.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to George Thomas on the first day of March, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 23rd November, 1892. n25-3m

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Paid up Capital, $250,000. Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja19-1m

The Stanley House

NOTWITHSTANDING the big sales advertised by some of the merchants, we are doing a good business and will continue to do so, for the simple reason that every one who examines our Stock can see at once that the goods are as cheap (except the lines that are cheaper) as any house in the City.

Our Winter Stock, such as Jackets, Millinery, Furs and Heavy Dress Goods, we are selling regardless of cost at prices below anything before offered.

The celebrated Bretange and Gascogne Kid Gloves, manufactured by Perrin, Freres & Co., (the acknowledged best Kid Glove manufactured in the world) we are selling at $1.00 and $1.25, every pair of which we guarantee.

To make room for the large stock now being purchased by MR. HAMPSON in Europe, we will offer for the next 30 days some of the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Victoria Do not fail to see our Stock before making your purchases.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Stanley House,

CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO THE—

North British Canadian Investment Co.

LIMITED,
ARTHUR ROBERTSON,
oc8 Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C

47½ GOVERNMENT STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 3, 1893.

Lynch's Guide for February 1893

Just Out from the Presses of the Victoria Printing Company

Have their imprint on your work.

Argyle House.

10 per cent. Discount off all kinds of Blankets.

J. Horner & Co.

90 Feet of Snow

Could not give you wet or cold feet, providing your

2 Feet

Were protected with a pair of Arctic Overshoes. The best and cheapest in the city at ERSKINE'S, corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

PLACES YET UNKNOWN.

One-Quarter of the Land Surface is Still Unexplored.

Boston Globe.]

Geography is a progressive science. Every year, with its discoveries and novelties, also brings forth a large crop of corrections and of information which modifies preconceived theories and opinions.

Consequently it is not easy to fix exen an approximate estimate as to the work still to be done in the way of exploration.

Very little is known of the polar regions—so little indeed that we may safely set down 4,800,000 square miles as unexplored.

Africa comes next as the great field for explorers. But for the countries round the coast, and the few journeys across the continent by Stanley and others, we may say that Africa is still a vast area unexplored, surely not less than 5,000,000 square miles. At the best the work done in the interior is little more than a reconnaissance.

There is still a wide field for exploration in the interior of the Asiatic continent. The northern half of the Tibetan plateau, much of the Kuen Lun range, the valleys in Sulimani and the sources of the great rivers are unknown, together with very extensive tracts in Arabia, which no traveler has ever explored. We may estimate this at 1,200,000 square miles.

Much exploring work remains to be done in South America, especially in Patagonia, Colombia, and in the enormous basin of the Amazon. It would be below the mark to say that 2,500,000 square miles are not yet known.

The interior of New Guinea and many other islands in that part of the world are almost entirely unexplored by Europeans. This may be placed down at 500,000 square miles.

We have thus a total of unexplored regions of no less an area than 14,000,000 square miles. Ravenstein estimates the total area of the land at 51,000,000 square miles. Thus, not to fix it at too high a value, about one-forth of the world's land surface remains really unexplored.

The Jews in Moscow.

In spite of the orders of expulsion issued by the Russian government, a good many Jews have remained hidden in and about the city of Moscow. The police are constantly on the watch for them, and have lately set the dvornicks, or house porters, looking after them. No house is without its dvornick, who is a combination of janitor and general servant, and is usually a police spy. It is his duty to report to the police daily the arrivals and departures at his house, with personal details about its occupants. He must obtain the passport of every new arrival, enter its details on his housebook and take it to the police. He must report every person in his house whose passport is not in his hands within three days after their arrival, and also report the time and destination of all departures. For every Jew they discover they are to receive a reward of $2.50, while if a Jew be found living in a house whose porter has not discovered him, the porter will be fined $5 and imprisoned. As a dvornick's wages are only from $4 to $6 a month, this inducement to vigilance is a strong one. With such a system of espionage at the very threshold of a man's home, the only wonder is that there are any other than nihilists and police officers in the Czar's empire.

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

BIRTH.

NICHOLLES—In this city on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. J. Nicholles, of a son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO AND ORGAN.

I am prepared to receive pupils for instruction in Pianoforte and Organ, at the rooms lately occupied by the Conservatory of Music, Douglas Street. Terms on application to Waitt's Music Store, Government Street.

GEORGE J. BURNETT,
Organist St. Andrew's Pres. Church.
fe7-2w

C. P. N. CO. (L.D.) STEAMER

MAUDE

ROBERTS, MASTER,

Will leave Rithet's Inner Wharf

—FOR—

Port Simpson and Way Ports

ON

Thursday, February 9th,

At 6 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right to change the above time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING,
ja31-td Manager.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Earnings of the Northern Pacific—The U. P.'s Fate.

The Philadelphia Railroad Record says: The Northern Pacific's statement, including the Wisconsin Central, for the month of November is as follows:

	1892.	1891.
Gross earnings	$2,889,420	$2,990,709
Operating expenses	1,488,928	1,520,298
Net earnings	$1,410,492	$1,470,402
Other income	132,013	237,138
Totals	$1,542,505	$1,707,540
All charges	1,235,534	$1,174,425
Surplus	$ 306,971	$ 534,115

It will be seen that the net earnings of the month were sufficient to pay a full proportion of all fixed charges, including interest, rentals, etc, and to leave a surplus of $306,971 in addition to the surplus of the previous four months.

The statement of the first five months of the company's fiscal year is as follows:

	1892.	1891.
Gross earnings	$15,153,991	$14,692,036
Operating expenses	8,341,782	8,236,270
Net earnings	$ 6,812,209	$ 6,455,766
Miscellaneous income	756,931	700,708
Total net income	$ 7,553,140	$ 7,156,464
Fixed charges	6,093,891	5,491,087
Surplus	$ 1,469,249	$ 1,665,387

It will thus be seen that the surplus of the first five months of the company's fiscal year is equal to 4 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock.

Regarding the rumored intention of the Union Pacific management to turn over that road to the government next year when the first of its government aid bonds falls due, General Agent Nadeau of the Northern Pacific says that in his opinion the effect of such action upon trans-continental rates would not be demoralizing. The government would not desire to keep the road and would shortly after acquiring ownership sell it to some other corporation. The only likely bidders for the road would be the Ames syndicate which owns the Oregon Short Line and other branches of the Union Pacific, and the roads extending eastward from Omaha, which are the Northwestern, Burlington, Rock Island and Milwaukee.

Irish Political Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—John Dillon, anti-Parnellite for East Mayo, in a speech at East Burnley to-day, deprecated the attempt to force the amnesty question upon the Government at the present juncture. The prospect that amnesty would be granted to all Irish political prisoners, he said, had calmed the agitation considerably in Ireland, and the Irish people were now in a mood to wait with this question until the more important matter of home rule was disposed of. Leading Irishmen had tried to impress upon Mr. Redmond this view of the situation, but he had refused to listen to them. The only wise course for Irishmen just now was to subordinate other issues to home rule. He himself wished greatly that the Irish political prisoners were released at once, but if by clamoring for their release any man would endanger home rule that man ought at once to decide to hold his peace. Parnell had repeatedly advised that the amnesty question be held in abeyance until the home rule bill was passed. If, despite all warnings, the amnesty agitators should move their amendment they would not only be defeated by a great majority, but would tie fast the hands of the government elected to work in their behalf. James Egan, the released Irish dynamiter, was entertained at a public dinner in Limerick last evening. The mayor of Limerick presided. In response to a toast, Egan said he did not care for the ugly names certain Conservative journals were calling him, as he was conscious of his innocence. The Nationalists, moreover, possessed information which proved that not the convicts, but the men who sent them to prison were guilty.

The Printers' Home.

When the printers put $75,000 into a home for the aged and sick of their craft the wisdom and humanity of the scheme was everywhere commended, as it deserved to be. The home was erected at Colorado Springs, one of the most picturesque, as well as the most central point, that could have been chosen, and a place where the climatic conditions are favorable beyond any that could have been elsewhere secured. After the building has been finished and fitted the time is late for attacks to be made. Yet an envions thrust comes from New Mexico. It pretends to be based upon the allegation that printers are dying rapidly at the new institution. There is nothing surprising in the circumstance that men worn out by long lives of toil should die, and where they have been gathered from every quarter of the land, largely by reason of illness, the mortality rate of the aggregate must necessarily be high. This does not, however, constitute any reason for aspersions upon the purposes of the home, or the good judgment that resulted in placing it where it is.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Grammatical Point.

A controversy scarcely inferior in interest to the Bacon-Shakespeare discussion has been going on in the columns of the New York Nation. The question is whether, when the infinitive mood is used, it is correct to insert an adverb between the "to" and the verb, as for example, "to bodly declare." Mr. Andrew Lang says that the question was once almost elevated to the dignity of an international dispute. When the treaty of Washington was being discussed, he says, the British Government telegraphed that they would not endure an adverb between the to and the verb. It is pointed out, however, that the form thus proscribed is used by Shakespeare, Massinger, Sir Thomas Browne, Befoe, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Holmes, Hawthorne, De Quincey, Macauley, Ruskin, Herbert Spencer, Mathew Arnold, and others, so that those who wish to be orthodox may do just as they please and have good authority in either case.

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